The New-York Times.

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STORM-SWEPT CRAFT HERE

SOLITAIRE AND ROSSE CAUGHT BY WEST INDIAN GALES.

Great Damage Done to Both—Solitaire Had Her Masts and Rigging Blown Away and Came in Under Tow with Nothing Above Deck but Stumps of Masts—Rosse Lost Her Bridge Rail and Boats, and Took Water into Her Engine Room.

Two more tales of the storms that have been raging at sea were brought into port yesterday, illustrated by the battered condition of the craft that brought them.

The British steamship Rosse, from Santos, Brazil, arrived in the morning. Broken bulwarks, smashed boats, and the ruins of the bridge were the first evidences presented of her encounter with the elements. Then came towing into the harbor in the afternoon the dismasted hulk of the American clipper Solitaire, owned by Arthur Sewall & Co. of Bath, Me.

Little more than a week before she was towed down the Delaware from Philadelphia, where she had taken on 2,067 tons of general cargo for San Francisco. Her master, Capt. E. H. Thompson, had his wife and daughter, Emily, a girl of about fifteen, with him. The Solitaire cleared the Delaware Breakwater Sept. 19, and with all sails trimmed stood off on the starboard tack, bounding along under the force of a fresh breeze from south-southwest.

She came in past Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon, dragging astern of the British steamship West Indian. The stumps of her fore and mizzen masts were all that were left of her above deck.

Struck by a Hurricane.

Good weather gave place to the forerunners of the storm Wednesday, and Capt. Thompson recognized that he was on the northern edge of a West Indian hurricane. The wind steadily increased in force, and as sail was shortened it came on to rain. "Rain! It never rained harder!" exclaimed the Captain, in telling the story. There was lightning off to the southeast and the wind came out of the northeast at a sixty-mile pace.

All hands had been kept busy getting in sail, and finally, when the Solitaire had been got under, only fore and main lower topsails, and everything had been made snug, the Captain went below. The ship was headed to the east-southeast, being on the port tack. The seas were meantime running high and coming from the southeast, and with each lunge and roll of the ship they made a clean breech over her.

It was at 7:30 P. M. that the Captain went below, and it was at that instant something happened which brought him bounding to the deck again. "A heavy puff of wind," he called it, had struck them, and it struck them hard. What sounded like a bombardment of the decks accompanied it, and the Captain reached the head of the companionway in time to see his top hamper going to pieces. Topgallant masts and topmasts, with yards and all attached, from all the masts came down by the run, or by the board, carrying the mastheads of the fore and mizzen masts away with the wreck, and snapping off the flying jibboom along with the rest. The crew ran for their lives to places of safety.

As the wreckage lay over the starboard side, being washed aboard and off again with the swelling seas, the huge timbers threatened to pound a hole in the vessel, but it was impossible for the men to get to work chopping it away.

The storm began to moderate at midnight, but the seas remained high, and the ship was tossed about in the midst of the wreckage, entirely helpless. The foreyard broke in two at 7 A. M. Thursday, and came crashing down on deck, and two hours later the mainmast was rolled out over the port side. As it went the crew rushed to the forecastle, or where they could, and they were none too soon, for the massive timber, still connected by the tangled rigging to the wreckage that lay over the starboard side, yanked it back on deck. Two boats were stove and the mainmast, which had broke off clean at the deck, smashed the port bulwarks amidships.

All Day Cutting Away Wreckage.

No more damage could occur except the sinking of the ship, but the crew were now so terrorized that the Captain and mate had difficulty in getting them out from their hiding places. They were finally got to work, however, and all day were busy cutting away the wreckage.

The lights of the West Indian were seen at 1 A. M. Friday, and blue lights and torches were burned. She saw them and drew near. Capt. Thompson, with an irony well aimed at himself, shouted out a request to be reported. The West Indian, Capt. Campbell, was bound from New-Orleans for Liverpool. She had encountered the same storm, and lay hove to from 2 P. M. Wednesday to 3 A. M. Thursday. At 1:30 A. M. Friday the distress signals of the American ship were seen, bearing north, and directly abeam. The steamship was headed for her, and arrangements were made for towing her to this port. Two hours were spent stretching a cable.

That was 450 miles east-southeast of Sandy Hook. The weather became pleasant, and the long haul was successfully accomplished without accident or incident.

The Captain's daughter, who had not been to sea for eight years, said yesterday that she would never go again. Her mother took it more philosophically, and made no rash resolutions.

The Solitaire is a ship of 1,462 tons and carries twenty-three in her crew. Capt. Thompson had a similar experience six years ago, when Master of the ship Challenger, which was dismasted during a storm while bound from Liverpool for this port.

Rosse Swept Fore and Aft.

The steamship Rosse stopped on her voyage from Santos at Victoria and St. Lucia. She encountered a hurricane one day out from St. Lucia, on Sept. 18. The wind was from the north-northwest, hauling to north-northeast, and finally to east-southeast. It continued with unabated violence for fifteen hours. A huge wave swept aboard at 9:30 P. M., which washed everything before it. It lifted one end of the bridge and started the stanchions, smashed the starboard-side light, and demolished the bridge rail. Two boats were torn from the lashings and dashed against the dining saloon skylight, breaking the skylight, staving one boat, and making kindling wood of the other.

When the storm blew itself out, repairs were made, and the steamship proceeded on her course. She ran into another gale, however, Sept. 23, which was worse than the first. This blow lasted only ten hours, but it was accompanied by such high seas that her crew said she had more water over her than under her.

Deeply laden with coffee, the steamship did not readily rise from the submerging volumes of water that piled over her, sweeping her decks fore and aft. The engine room was flooded, but luckily the fires were not put out, and she was able to keep her head to the seas. The starboard side of the bridge was demolished by one comber, the signal apparatus was wrecked, and four men had to be stationed along the deck toward the engine room to transmit orders. Another lifeboat was battered to pieces, the forward rails were bent and twisted, the wheelhouse was nearly wrecked, and everything in the china closet and the galley was shattered. The damage to the galley was such that the cook was unable to supply any cooked food for thirty hours.

As the vessel had a heavy list to port when she groped her way to Quarantine through the prevailing fog of yesterday morning, her cargo must have shifted during the tossing about she was subjected to.

The Rosse is owned by Lamport & Holt, and her agents here are Busk & Jevons.

AIRSHIP ALBATROSS FALLS.

She Proves a Partial Failure on Her Final Trial Trip.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The final test of the airship Albatross was made yesterday afternoon by William Paul, the inventor, and proved a failure. The party of experimenters had been waiting for two weeks at Dane Park, Ind., for a favorable wind with which to test the invention, and the opportunity came yesterday. It required eight men to put the machine upon the ways. Mr. Paul climbed into the frame hull, and adjusted the rubber life buoy around his neck, as if expecting to encounter water.

At 3 o'clock the man in the airship shouted "All off!" The ropes were cut, and the "bird" slid down to the end of the chute and stopped. The quartering wind had proved sufficient to arrest descent by friction of the runners against the off side.

Again the craft was placed at the top of the ways. Ropes were fastened to the bottom and four men took positions to accelerate the start with a heavy pull. The wind for a moment seemed not to come from the east, and all felt sure that the moment had arrived. "Once again—let her go!" sang out the inventor.

A chop at the anchor rope, a swift scoot down the ways, and the Albatross was off. It was a plunge into empty space, with sixty-nine feet between Mr. Paul and the level of the sandy beach ahead of him.

For an instant it seemed that his craft was making for the beach. The next instant a gust straight from the east hit the Albatross and she tilted perceptibly as the starboard wing caught the wind. The head turned to the west.

Mr. Paul shifted his weight to hold the craft for the water. He was not quick enough. Already the machine was out of its course and a plaything for the adverse current. The momentum acquired was increased by the wind striking the craft now squarely aft. It darted like a hawk after a quarry, wheeling still more upon its course, until it ran almost for the hill again. Not more than a hundred feet had been traversed to the west until the Albatross dropped rapidly, beat into a clump of trees, and fell. The craft rested upon its left side, with the left wing shattered, a number of ribs smashed, and other damages.

Paul was not thrown off his feet, owing to the side rails, which he clutched with desperate energy, but he sustained a bad cut over his left eye and several bruises. The inventor says the experiment was unsuccessful because of the quartering northeast wind, and that but for this he would have made a flight to astonish the world.

STRIKE PRIVILEGES GUARDED.

Action of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.—The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners adjourned sine die last night. Important changes were made in the rules governing strikes. Hereafter any member who goes to work where a strike or lock-out is pending will be fined $25. A strike cannot be undertaken except by a two-thirds vote of the members in the city affected. Formerly a majority vote was sufficient.

Before beginning a strike a committee of three must wait upon the employer and use conciliatory methods. If the local committee fails to secure an adjustment, the General President or a deputy must proceed to the scene of the strike and exercise his good offices. Finally the strike cannot be sanctioned and financial support given until approved by the five members of the Executive Board to be chosen from various sections of the country.

By an overwhelming vote it was decided not to allow the discussion of politics in the local unions. The next convention will be held in New-York City in September, 1898.

Brutal Murder of a Woman.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 27.—Near Henderson, two negroes went to the house of a nineteen-year-old white woman named Faulkner and tried to gain admission. She ordered them to leave, but they forced an entrance and attacked her with an axe. She raised her arms to shield her head, and both arms were nearly cut off. Her head was cleft in five places. They spared her infant child four months old. The murderers fled, but were captured and are to-day in jail at Henderson.

Gen. Miles in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the United States Army, who is making an inspection tour of the various posts in the West, arrived from the North yesterday. He made an inspection of the fortifications of the harbor. He will complete the examination early this week and then proceed to Southern California.

Man and His Woman Clerk Missing.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—Joseph F. Ribsam, florist, has been missing since Thursday. Miss Linda Runkel, who was a clerk for Ribsam, also has been missing from her home since Thursday. Her friends and Mr. Ribsam's father say the absence of the two is in no way connected. Mr. Ribsam is married.

BAD AS BUDDENSIEK'S JOB

INQUIRY INTO THE FATAL MADISON AVENUE COLLAPSE.

Can Pull Bricks Out of the Wall by Hand, Mr. Rutherford, Assistant Superintendent of Building, Says—Poor Foundation, Mortar and Cement That Will Not Bind, and Beams Not Properly Set—Contractor Patrick Roche Arrested.

An inquiry into the collapse of the building 1,078 Madison Avenue, whereby Robert J. Crane, a bricklayer, was killed, and ten other workmen hurt, was made by the Building Department yesterday.

Mr. Rutherford, the Assistant Superintendent, and his assistants, made the investigation. Police Captain Dean, before it was completed, caused Patrolman Hickey to arrest Contractor Patrick Roche of Shannon & Roche, the firm that has been doing the work.

Mr. Roche was found near his home, 311 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street. He was taken to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station and then before Magistrate Simms in the Harlem Court. Roche waived examination. He was represented by Attorney David M. Neuberger.

An arrangement was made with Coroner Fitzpatrick by which Roche was paroled in the custody of his attorney until noon to-day. At that time he will be required to appear and give a suitable bond to secure his presence at the inquest. Coroner Fitzpatrick said that the inquest would take place some time next month at a date to be hereafter agreed upon.

Bad Work, Rutherford Says.

Mr. Rutherford, after his expert examination of the ruins, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"This is one of the worst pieces of work I have ever seen. I had supposed that New-York had experienced about all of this kind of construction we were to have, but it seems I was mistaken. This discounts Buddensiek.

"It is undoubtedly a fact that the collapse was caused by a bad foundation, poor material, and cheap workmanship. I am informed by Mr. Galligan that all of this section through here is filled ground, and that a foundation, to be secure, must be at least thirty feet deep. I understand that the foundation under the walls which collapsed is not more than six feet deep, but this cannot be determined to a certainty until we get the walls down and examine the foundation.

"At almost any portion of the building you can pull the bricks out by simply laying your hand on them, and the cement and mortar will not stick to them. There is no binding quality in the cement or mortar, and the walls are little better than if they were set up without filling.

"This is generally true of all of the walls. None of the beams has been properly set in the walls. The ends should have been beveled, but I did not see a beam so treated. All had been set just as they came from the mill.

Wood Where Brick Should Be.

"I also notice that the supports and brick arches have been set on wooden foundations, instead of brick and stone, as is customary in a good job."

"Who do you believe is responsible for this sort of work?" was asked.

"I am unable to say at present. This can only be determined after our investigation is completed. It would seem that the foreman in charge of the work must be more responsible than any one else. Why, even the bricks were not watered when put into the work, and the cement was never properly mixed."

"Isn't it the duty of the Building Inspectors to see that work of this kind is properly done?" was asked of Mr. Rutherford. He thought for some little time, and then said:

"To prevent work of this sort it would be necessary to keep an Inspector here all the time, and in the crippled condition of the Building Department this is impossible.

"You must understand that at the present time, counting the number of Inspectors and the number of buildings in course of erection, each Inspector has an average of ninety-two buildings to look after. The Inspector of this district may have more or less than this number, but he cannot do his duty and remain here all day. While the excavation for the foundation was in progress T. C. Walsh was the Inspector. He warned the contractors, according to his reports, that the foundation should be deep. Before the excavation was finished he was moved to another district, and John Thain of White Plains was placed in charge. If contractors want to do fake work, it is easy for them when an Inspector is busy. They can set a watch for him, and the moment he comes in sight the contractors are warned. I know nothing about the work or record of Mr. Thain.

Purposes to Go to the Bottom.

"George Mix was the Roundsman Inspector, but he could only visit the work infrequently. We are going to get at the bottom of this case, if it is possible."

Superintendent Constable was not ready to give an opinion. Inspector Thain was not in town. Inspector Walsh said he had nothing to do with the job this month. Mr. Roche, the contractor, will issue a statement to-day, he said, through his attorney, John V. Dahlgren, counsel for the Building Department, wonders why no action has been taken by the District Attorney for months in the Ireland and Orchard Street cases.

T. P. Galligan said yesterday that he understood that Foreman Patrick Hanlon, who was in charge of the Madison Avenue job, had been the foreman at the big warehouse in Forty-third Street which collapsed about a year ago, but this could not be confirmed.

Hanlon and James F. Shannon, Jr., were still at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday. At the hospital last evening it was said that both had a good chance to recover.

From remarks made by Thomas Graham, a builder, who lives in East Eighty-ninth Street, and who is working in the interest of Shannon and Roche, it appears that the excavation work was sublet by the contractors to an Italian named Tony Andreas. Graham said that the property at 1,078 Madison Avenue is owned by Mrs. L. D. Rogers, and that Frank H. Hawkins of Fifteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, had charge of her interests.

Seven Lives Lost.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Seven lives were lost to-day at Shields by the foundering of a boat that was overloaded.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO DEFICIT.

Why No Dividend Has Been Declared for Preferred Stockholders.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The financial statement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, filed by Messrs. John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, as a part of its answer to the demand of the Johns Hopkins University and other holders of preferred stock for the payment of the usual preferred stock dividend, shows a total deficit in the financial operations of the company for the six months ended June 30, 1896, of $1,368,438.68. The statement is as follows:

Gross earnings, from operations, $10,922,641.63; operating expenses, $8,703,772.64; net earnings from operations, $2,358,695.60; miscellaneous income, $389,690.76; total net earnings, from all sources, $2,783,386.36.

Charges, including payment to sinking fund, rentals, taxes, interest on loans, &c., $3,342,523.60; construction, $84,533.31; total fixed charges, including construction, $3,727,056.91; deficit, $908,670.55.

Accrued car trust and other obligations: Principal car trust bonds, due Jan. 1, 1897, $125,000; principal equipment trust bonds, Series A, due April 1, 1896, (not paid,) $50,000, and Series B, due Nov. 1, 1896, (not due,) $100,000; wheelage car trust, payment, (paid,) $69,768.13; payment to City of Baltimore for the purchase of its interest in Pittsburg and Connellsville, due July 1, 1896, (not paid,) $20,000; Somerset and Cambria Railroad traffic bonds, (paid,) $5,000. Also other amounts not paid, as follows: Eighteen thousand dollars, due June 1, 1896; $44,625, due March 1, 1896; $85,797, 3 per cent. dividend on stock, due July 1, 1896; $100,925, due July 1, 1896; $20,000, due May 1, 1896; $60,000, due July 1, 1896; $50,000, due May, 1, 1896; total deficit, $1,368,438.68.

In their answer denying the right under the law of the preferred stockholders to the payment of dividends, the receivers say that the petitioner and other holders of preferred stock are entitled to payment only out of the profits of the company as declared from time to time by the President and Directors, and found by them distributable as a dividend without prejudice to the lawful rights of creditors; that the President and Directors of the company have not found such profits or declared such dividends, and that no such profits accrued to the company during the half year from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1896.

NARROWLY ESCAPED LYNCHING

After Beating His Wife and Child Edward Wald Is Drowned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Just before dark to-night Edward Wald, a ship carpenter residing at 53 Mulberry Street, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of an infuriated mob of west side citizens. Wald came home under the influence of liquor, quarreled with his wife, and finally struck her. The fourteen-year-old son, Edward, seized his father's arm and entreated him to quiet down, whereupon the brute became enraged and threw the boy down the stairway leading to the street, a distance of 20 feet.

An impromptu delegation of forty forced their way into the house to drag out the inhuman father, and others were dispatched for a rope. Wald had locked himself in a bedroom. The door was broken open, and he was dragged into the street, fighting desperately. The police arrived before the rope appeared, and thus intercepted a lynching. The mob gave battle to the police, determined not to allow Wald to escape them. During the scrimmage the prisoner broke loose from those who were holding him and ran down an alley toward the river. The mob was close at his heels, and when the fugitive reached the river, knowing that his chance for life was very small if captured, he plunged into the cold, muddy water of the Cuyahoga and was drowned.

NO DOUBT IT WAS A MURDER.

A Woman's Body Placed on the Trolley Car Tracks.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Sept. 27.—While serving his route this morning, a newspaper carrier discovered the body of a woman lying on the trolley car tracks, a short distance outside of the borough limits. The woman was dead. The carrier drew the body from the track and summoned help.

An examination of the body speedily disclosed that murder had been done. The woman's clothing was torn, her hair was disheveled, and on her throat, plainly visible, were the marks of the fingers which had choked her life out. From the position of the body when found, it would appear that the slayer of the woman had placed it on the track in the hope that a trolley car would strike it and mutilate the corpse so badly that the crime would be concealed.

The body was readily identified as that of Sarah Jane Dolb, thirty-five years old, a woman well known here. She was seen last night in the company of three men, for whom warrants of arrest have been issued, and the authorities hope soon to have the perpetrators in jail.

THE SHOT HIT TWO MEN.

Sad Result of a Spree in Which Christopher Flynn Indulged.

PITTSTON, Penn., Sept. 27.—Christopher Flynn, who had imbibed too freely to-day while on his way home, was followed by a number of children who made sport of his condition by yelling and throwing stones at him. On reaching his residence, Flynn seized a gun, which was loaded with shot, and, aiming it in the direction of a house near by, he fired the weapon to frighten the children. The supposed harmless shot, however, struck John Nevisky and Anthony Buckwathus, who were standing in the doorway. The former received a portion of the shot in his body and above the right temple; the latter was wounded in the left breast, shoulder, and hands. Both men are seriously injured.

Flynn was arrested soon after by the detectives, and is now locked up at Pittston to await the result of the injuries. He has heretofore borne a good character, and the shooting, though done in a careless manner, is considered more of an accident than a willful shooting.

Suicide of a Murderer.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 27.—J. C. Kassebaum, who assassinated A. S. Barnes, the photographer, in his studio Thursday night, was found in this city last night and placed under arrest, but before he could be removed from the premises in which he was found he placed a pistol to his head and shot himself dead.

GREAT LOSS TO A COLLEGE

FIRE AT THE FAMOUS INSTITUTION AT MOUNT HOLYOKE.

Main Building and Gymnasium Burned to the Ground—Property Valued at $200,000 Destroyed—Ablaze for over Four Hours—No Facilities for Extinguishing Flames—Water Has to be Pumped Nearly Half a Mile—Nobody Hurt.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 27.—The main building of Mount Holyoke College and the gymnasium building adjoining were destroyed by fire this evening. The loss probably will amount to $200,000. The fire started under the gymnasium, probably in the drying room connected with the laundry, and spread rapidly to the rest of the building.

The fire was discovered about 4:45 o'clock, and it took until after 9 o'clock to destroy the building. There was no adequate fire protection about the building, and assistance was called from Holyoke and Northampton. Three steamers were sent from Holyoke and one from Northampton, but as the water had to be pumped nearly half a mile, it offered no check to the flames.

Much of the furniture and contents of the building, including a large part of the students' property, was saved, and no one was injured as far as learned.

Mrs. Mead, the President of the college, and Miss Knapp were overcome by excitement and were taken to the Holyoke Hospital.

The main building that was burned was four stories high and about 180 feet long. It had two wings running back about 200 feet, also four stories high. A three-story gymnasium building, with the laundry and machine rooms beneath, adjoined the wings. The Trustees carried an insurance of about $200,000.

Several of the students were rendered homeless, but found quarters in South Hadley. Some went to Holyoke and others to Springfield. The buildings that remain are the library, the Science Hall, Williston Hall, Dwight Hall, West Hall, and South Hall.

FOUNDED IN 1836.

Over Eight Thousand Students Enrolled Up to 1896.

Mount Holyoke College, at South Hadley, Mass., is one of the oldest institutions, if not the oldest, for the higher education of women in the United States. It is the outgrowth of Mount Holyoke Seminary, which was founded in 1836 and opened Nov. 8, 1837.

Mary Lyon, an educator whose name is almost a household word in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, was the founder of the seminary, and from the opening of the institution until her death, in 1849, she was its Principal. With the beginning of the seminary she established a system of her own, one feature of which was that the entire domestic labor of the institution was performed by the pupils and teachers.

In the course of her life Miss Lyon instructed more than 3,000 pupils, many of whom became missionaries.

The original charter was enlarged in 1888, and the name of the school was changed to Mount Holyoke Seminary and College, and again, in 1893, a full college curriculum was adopted, the charter amended, and the name changed to Mount Holyoke College. Power was given to the college to grant any degrees conferred by any college in Massachusetts.

The college has been well equipped. Three courses of study lead to the degrees of B. A., B. S., and B. L. The library contains 15,000 volumes. The campus has seventy acres, including a park, tennis courts, and a botanical garden. The main college building, two cottages, a library building, a gymnasium, an observatory, a physical and chemical laboratory, and the Lyman Williston Hall comprised the college buildings. There are between thirty and forty professors and instructors. In recent years the students have numbered about 300. The whole number of students enrolled under the several charters, from 1837 to 1896, was over 8,000.

A WORCESTER BLOCK BURNED.

Believed to Have Been Set on Fire for Political Revenge.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—Fire was discovered in the five-story block at Salem Square at 1:30 o'clock this morning, and a general alarm brought out all the apparatus to fight a bad blaze. The fire was soon drowned out, but $45,000 damage was done by fire, smoke, and water. W. H. Burns's loss on the building, stock, and goods in the four floors occupied by his underwear business is $40,000, and W. H. Blodgett & Co.'s loss on fruits is $5,000.

Mr. Burns's block was elaborately decorated with Republican mottoes during the Bryan meeting Friday, which was held directly in front of the building, and the most striking feature was a picture of Bryan on a red flag side by side with McKinley's picture on the Stars and Stripes. Saturday Mr. Burns received a threatening letter, and he was not surprised at the fire. It is believed to have been incendiary. The Fire Marshal is working on several important clues.

A SCHEME TO FREE EGYPT.

Planned by Native Officials, Under the Khedive's Direction.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Cairo, saying it is currently stated in native circles that the Khédive, while in Paris, had an a tour of Europe, where he traveled incognito, took with him the draft of a scheme for the independence of Egypt. The draft was drawn at the Khédive's own direction by native officials. It is added that the Khédive, who recently started on interview with M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Times, in commenting on the dispatch, declares that there is foundation for the statements contained therein, and that it causes disquiet. It adds that evidence exists of underhand attempts being made to thwart the British reforms in Egypt, and that these attempts will cause trouble unless they are checked.

The Khédive sailed from Trieste for Egypt on Friday last.

A BOY HANGED BY ACCIDENT.

Killed While Trying to Unfasten a Piece of Rope.

HACKENSACK, Sept. 27.—Frank Lenz, thirteen years old, whose father is a wealthy butcher, doing business on Fulton Street, this place, died this morning as the result of a peculiar accident.

This morning the boy wanted a piece of rope. He sought for some such as he wanted and found it in his father's smoke house. It was attached to a hook in the ceiling, well up out of his reach. It hung several feet toward the floor and ended in a loop. To get it off the hook, the boy procured a chair and stood on it. It is supposed that while he was leaning upward and forward to unfasten the rope from the hook, the chair on which he was standing toppled over and he was thrown forward. As he fell the rope caught under his chin and he was unable to extricate himself. It is supposed he hung suspended in that manner for about half an hour. When discovered he was at once cut down and carried into the house and medical assistance summoned, as he was still gasping. He had ceased to breath, however, within a few minutes after reaching the house, although artificial respiration was attempted.

Coroner Ricardo made an investigation and deemed an inquest unnecessary.

GNAWED TO DEATH BY RATS.

Three of the Animals Kill a Baltimore Baby.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Three big rats attacked the two-months-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Asher of 1,150 Low Street, last night, and gnawed its face, head, and neck to such an extent that the infant died in a short time.

Mr. Asher lives over his store. He was looking after his business, and Mrs. Asher had gone to market, when the rats started to make a meal of the helpless infant, which was snugly tucked in its crib in the second story of the dwelling. Hearing the baby crying, the father hurried up stairs, and as he entered the room in which the infant was lying, three large, vicious-looking rats jumped out of the crib and scampered off. The horrified father found that the flesh had been torn from the babe's face, head, and neck. Before a physician could be summoned the baby died.

LEADVILLE STRIKE IS ENDED.

The Miners Decide to Return to Work at the Old Prices.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 27.—The great miners' strike, which has kept Leadville in a turmoil for nearly two months, and which resulted in the killing of five men last Monday morning and the subsequent placing of the city under martial law, is ended.

A meeting of the strikers was held last night under the supervision of the militia, and, after a stormy session, it was finally decided that the men return to work at the old schedule prices, providing the mine owners would agree to give them their old places.

A committee of five was appointed to confer with the mine owners, and as it is generally believed that, outside of the one or two mines that have started up with non-union men, the old men will be taken back, no further trouble is expected.

KANSAS COUNTIES DEFAULT.

Unable to Pay Even Interest Charges on Their Bonds.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 27.—The County Commissioners of Barber County have issued a circular to all holders of bonds of that county stating that the county is unable to pay the bonds and unable even to pay the interest.

The total bonded debt of the county, township, and city and school districts is $600,000.

About forty counties in Central and Western Kansas are in a similar condition.

Tried to Walk on the Waters.

DEFIANCE, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Charles Gossler, a young business man of this city, was drowned in the Maumee River yesterday while attempting to walk on the water in imitation of the Saviour. Gossler is believed to have gone insane over religion. He was married only last week.

Bryan and Watson on the Same Stand.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The Populists are planning to get "Tom" Watson here Chicago Day, Oct. 9, when the Democrats propose to have a big parade and public meeting. It is part of the Populist programme to have Bryan and Watson speak from the same platform that day.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for partly cloudy and cooler weather, with showers in the morning, winds shifting to northerly.

The barometer had fallen slowly last night in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and rapidly in the Northwest; it had risen slowly in the lake region and thence southwestward to Texas.

There were indications of a tropical storm central to the south of Florida, probably moving to the Northwest. Stations in that vicinity were warned that it was not safe for vessels to leave port until further notice.

The barometer was lowest to the north of Montana and highest in Northern Texas.

It was cooler from the St. Lawrence Valley and lower lake region southwestward to Texas, and much warmer in the Northwest.

Local showers had prevailed in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and the weather was generally clear in all other districts.

Indications are that cloudiness will increase on the Atlantic coast, with cooler northwesterly winds and showers. Threatening weather and showers are also indicated for the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, and warmer, fair weather in the Northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	70	62	65
6 A. M.	66	58	62
9 A. M.	67	61	66
12 M.	69	71	72
3 P. M.	68	70	74
6 P. M.	66	68	72
9 P. M.	60	67	70
12 P. M.	58	65	69

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68.75
Weather Bureau	64.00
Corresponding date 1895	68.00
Corresponding date last twenty years	62.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 3, Column 2.

BRYAN HAS A FISH DINNER

IT IS SERVED IN ARTHUR SEWALL'S SUMMER COTTAGE.

The Candidate Enjoys It Immensely—Meets a Number of the Maine "Regulars"—Leaves Bath for Boston at Midnight—Will Reach New-York This Afternoon—Scheduled to Speak To-night in Paterson, Newark, and Jersey City.

BATH, Me., Sept. 27.—As the guest of his running mate, Arthur Sewall, Candidate Bryan spent a quiet, restful day. With Mr. Sewall he left Bath at midnight for Lynn and Boston. Mr. Bryan and Mrs. Sewall attended service at the Centre Congregational Church. No reference to Mr. Bryan was made by the minister. At the conclusion of the services the candidates started for Small Point, fifteen miles from Bath, behind a mettlesome pair of trotters, Mr. Sewall driving. Mr. Sewall has a Summer cottage at Small Point, overlooking the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Kennebec. Here Mr. Bryan found quite a party of Mr. Sewall's friends.

A fish dinner was served. Besides Messrs. Bryan and Sewall, there were present Charles W. Larrabee, George E. Hughes, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; W. D. Sewall, a son and partner of Arthur Sewall; Edward A. Sewall, M. W. Sewall, and F. D. Sewall, nephews; Josephus Daniels, Democratic National Committeeman from North Carolina; George Nichols, ex-Postmaster and ex-Mayor of Bath, and several newspaper men who have been accompanying Mr. Bryan on his tour.

Mr. Bryan enjoyed the fish dinner immensely.

Joseph H. Manley also has a cottage at Small Point. Mr. Manley was in New-York, but his cottage was decorated with American flags in honor of Mr. Bryan's visit.

Mr. Bryan returned to Bath at 7 o'clock, and three hours later he went on board a sleeping car, which was attached to the midnight train. He retired immediately. Mr. Sewall will accompany Mr. Bryan as far as New-York.

The itinerary arranged for Mr. Bryan to-morrow has been changed. Instead of going to Boston and proceeding to Lynn, he will stop at Lynn, where his train is due at 5:30 o'clock A. M., take breakfast there, speak at 7 o'clock, and leave for Boston at 8 o'clock. Arriving there at 8:20 o'clock, he will go to the Park Square Station, and leave for Providence at 9 o'clock on the Colonial Express over the Shore Line. Mr. Bryan will reach Providence at 10:05 o'clock, and will leave there an hour later, after making an address. He will reach New-London at noon. An hour will be spent at New-London, and at 1:05 o'clock Mr. Bryan will depart for New-York, where he is due at 4:30. To-morrow night will be given up to speeches in Paterson, Newark, and Jersey City.

Mr. Bryan's itinerary between Oct. 3, when he again will appear in St. Louis, and Oct. 8, the date of his Burlington (Iowa) speech, has been arranged. He will go from St. Louis to Memphis and Nashville, thence to Indianapolis. He may proceed thence to Michigan, but probably the Michigan visit may be postponed until later, and the dates filled in at places in Illinois.

FEEL BITTER TOWARD STUDENTS.

Supporters of Bryan in New-Haven to Avenge Their Candidate.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—The Register yesterday afternoon said that a plan of some down-town people to mob the annual rush of the Yale-Sheffield students last night had just reached the ears of the police.

At political meetings all over the city word was passed around for men to go to the lot on Orange Street, where the students would meet, and to be prepared to give the college lads a lively tussle in payment for the treatment of Bryan. One man, fearing that the affair might turn out to be really serious, notified the police. The students will probably not be allowed to visit this lot.

The Register also said that the silver Democrats have organized a society of 500 for the purpose of lending assistance to the police whenever it may be needed in future at rallies to preserve the peace. The organization is the outcome of the demonstration of the students on the green last Thursday at the Bryan meeting.

SOME TALKS ON REGULARITY.

Forecast of Literature Coming from the National Democratic Party.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—C. Vey Holman, chief of the literary bureau of the National Democratic Party, will open a press intelligence department to-morrow.

"The first attack I shall make," said Mr. Holman, "will not be on the revolutionary character of the Chicago Convention, but its irregular features. The strong argument to vote for Bryan that has been urged on Democrats is that the convention was regular.

"It was irregular from the time Senator Hill was supplanted for temporary Chairman by Senator Daniel. Then fraud entered into the convention proceedings with the unseating of the gold delegates from Michigan.

"The correspondence received at headquarters shows that the eyes of the Democrats are being opened to the falsity of this spurious cry of regularity, when it is seen that the silver Democrats are doing very irregular things in fusing with Populists, silver Republicans, and 'any old thing' which is contrived to make Bryan votes."

Robbed at the Muzzle of Guns.

PARIS, Texas, Sept. 27.—A. T. Walker, who is in charge of a Government surveying corps of fifteen men engaged in sectionizing the Indian Territory, arrived here yesterday and reports that on last Tuesday night seven highwaymen came to their camp, six miles northeast of Grant, Indian Territory, and robbed them at the muzzle of guns. The robbers obtained $150 in cash and $850 in checks. The men were white and unmasked. They did their work like experts.

Will Resume Work To-day.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 27.—The Waterbury Watch Company, whose factory has been closed for several months, owing to the industrial depression, will resume work to-morrow, giving employment to several hundred operatives.

THE FIELD IN KENTUCKY

REASONS WHY IT APPEARS TO BE POLITICALLY DOUBTFUL.

While Bryan Has Talked to Great Crowds, Palmer and Buckner Have Received Enthusiastic Attention—McKinley Speakers All Over the State—What the Leaders Are Saying and Doing—In the Congressional Districts.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 27.—It would take even more wisdom than that accredited to Solomon to make an accurate prophecy of the political outcome in Kentucky next November. Candidate William Jennings Bryan has been here, and in his swing around the circle he has been greeted by such crowds as never before turned out to gape at a well-advertised Presidential aspirant. John McAuley Palmer and Simon Bolivar Buckner, uniting a sentiment that has animated for thirty years the hearts of Northern and Southern people, the Blue and the Gray, have been here, and have been accorded such a welcome and such attention as must make their most rabid opponents stop and think. William McKinley has not been here, but able lieutenants are now scattered over the State, delivering arguments in favor of the election of the apostle of protection.

The most or the best that can be said of Kentucky is that it is a doubtful State. Bryan is claiming it by 20,000 to 30,000; McKinley managers are just as confident that it will go their way by similar figures; the National Democrats do not claim the State, but they feel certain of holding a balance of power. This balance will, they figure, tilt the scale McKinleyward. In 1895 William O. Bradley, Republican, for Governor, carried Kentucky by a plurality of 8,474, he receiving 172,230 votes, against 163,756 for P. Wat Hardin, Democrat. Pettit, Populist, received 17,121. Bradley was a pronounced sound-money man. Hardin was for free silver, but the platform on which he was nominated was for a gold standard. Hardin bolted this platform, and made his race on a platform of his own. Leading papers of the State bolted Hardin, refusing to support him.

Lesson of Previous Elections.

The State Convention of 1896, to select delegates to the Chicago Convention, held at Lexington, showed a decided change in sentiment—or a change in political managers. Of the 900 delegates to the convention, nearly 700 were wildly, rabidly, for free silver. Of the delegation that went to Chicago, only two out of twenty-four were for sound money.

Previous elections in Kentucky showed the following vote:

Gubernatorial race, 1887—Democratic vote, 144,616; Republican vote, 127,064; Populist vote, 4,487.

Gubernatorial race, 1891—Democratic vote, 144,168; Republican vote, 116,087; Populist vote, 23,631; Prohibition vote, 3,293.

Presidential race, 1892—Democratic vote, 175,461; Republican vote, 135,441; Populist vote, 23,500; Prohibition vote, 6,442.

Congressional races, 1894—Democratic vote, 160,380; Republican vote, 158,097; Populist vote, 19,021.

Gubernatorial race, 1895—Democratic vote, 163,756; Republican vote, 172,230; Populist vote, 17,121.

A comparison of these figures may prove interesting, but it will hardly give a line on the coming ballot battle. It will show that the Republicans have been gaining strength in the State rapidly, and it will also prove that the "stay-at-homes" did not elect Bradley last Fall. In fact, they came out, the vote being the largest ever cast in the State, and the largest by many thousands in a Gubernatorial election.

Palmer and Buckner Popular.

Palmer and Buckner are justly popular in Kentucky. Gen. Buckner is remembered and revered as the best Governor the State ever had. Gen. Palmer is borne no ill will for the part he took in the State during the war. He was not a war Governor, as has been erroneously stated, but was a General in charge of an army. He was a man and a soldier, and did his duty as both.

The National Democracy may be said to have had its birth in Kentucky, and for this reason the Presidential ticket put out at Indianapolis should and will receive support. The day after Bryan and Sewall were nominated at Chicago The Courier-Journal announced that it could not and would not support the platform or the ticket. Henry Watterson cabled from far-off Switzerland that the only salvation for the Democratic Party and the country would be another platform and another ticket. This sentiment grew, and the Indianapolis Convention was the outcome.

The Palmer and Buckner notification meeting was held in Louisville, and its immensity and brilliancy were a surprise even to the earnest Democrats who had it in charge. Later a ratification meeting was held, and this was also largely attended.

The State Central Committee of the National Democracy is well pleased with the outlook, according to Chairman George M. Davie. The committee has out about half a hundred speakers, among them Senator William Lindsay, W. C. P. Breckinridge, Judge J. Q. A. Ward, Boyd Winchester, Judge A. P. Humphrey, Judge Helm Bruce, and others. "We hardly expect to carry the State," said Mr. Davie, "but we anticipate a large and surprising vote. I do not think 35,000 is any too high an estimate for the vote of Palmer and Buckner in Kentucky."

Bryan Leaders Not Idle.

The Bryan State Central Committee has not been idle. This committee brought Mr. Bryan into Kentucky, and the free-silver candidate must have been highly gratified at the reception tendered him. He was in the State just about forty-eight hours, but in that time made nearly forty speeches. Three of these speeches were made in Louisville, and the crowds that turned out to see the Boy Orator were unprecedented. Conservative estimates placed the number of people at 30,000, or 10,000 to each meeting. The managers claimed 50,000.

The committee has the State well covered with speakers, the most prominent being Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, Gen. J. B. Weaver, Congressman W. J. Stone, and Congressman J. W. Bailey of Texas. Major P. P. Johnston of Lexington, Chairman of the Free Silver State Central Committee, and Joseph A. Parker, Chairman of the Populist State Central Committee, have, after long and loud dickering, come to an understanding, and there will be a fusion ticket. The agreement is that "two Populist Electors shall be put on the Democratic Electoral ticket; that the support of both parties shall be given to said Electoral ticket so constituted; and that we will do our utmost to harmonize all differences as to Congressional and other candidates, and that the authorities of both parties and their speakers shall at all times urge the loyal support of this fusion agreement, the purpose being the election of W. J. Bryan for President and a Congress in harmony with his views on the financial question."

Thus the Democrat who votes for Bryan will also vote for two straight-out Populist Electors. The original scheme was that the Populists should be allowed two Congressmen out of the eleven to be elected, but Chairman Parker was outgeneraled by Major Johnston.

Of the outlook for Bryan Major Johnston said: "It is a little early to say much about the prospect. We are now making a careful poll of the State, and we have figures enough to show conclusively that Mr. Bryan will carry Kentucky. It would not surprise me in the least to see the free-silver candidate win the State by an old-time Democratic majority of 40,000. You can put it down as certain that he will carry Kentucky."

A Quiet Republican Campaign.

As usual, the Republicans are making a quiet but an effective campaign. There is a secretiveness about the average Republican leader in Kentucky that is inexplicable to the Democrat, who believes much in hurrah. It was this secretiveness that gained for Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter his sobriquet of "Gumshoes" during his memorable battle for the United States Senatorship last Winter.

Col. "Sam" Roberts of Lexington has McKinley's affairs in hand in Kentucky. He is a man of system, and he plays his system for all it is worth. Col. Roberts has twice as many men on the stump as both the other parties combined. He has Gov. W. O. Bradley working six days a week, with a rest on a railroad train Sundays. He is organizing McKinley and Hobart clubs in every township, and he seems to have more money, and to spend more, than both the other committees.

Col. Roberts was averse to saying anything of a prophetic character about the election. "Will McKinley carry the election?" He doubled on the question. "Well, how can I tell? Bradley carried it last Fall by a good majority, and almost the same conditions exist now as existed then, only they seem to me more favorable to the Republicans than at that time. Personally—now, mind you, personally—I have an idea that he will. By what majority?" Again Mr. Roberts doubled on me. "Well, now, that's hard to tell. I will be satisfied with 40,000 or 50,000—that is, personally, you know." And then Mr. Roberts changed the subject to the weather, and the damage wrought by last week's frosts.

Local Conditions Affect Results.

Local conditions may cut some figure in the election in special sections. In Louisville, for instance, the Republican candidate for Mayor, George D. Todd, is at outs with the A. P. A. branch of his party. The other candidate, Charles D. Jacobs, is running as an independent Democrat. Under the system of voting here it is hard to scratch a ticket. Todd is likely to get the full Republican strength, and also the votes of Democrats who would favor Jacobs, who do not wish to risk scratching a ticket, but who will vote for McKinley, and there are a good many of them.

In the Seventh Congressional District there is also a complication. W. C. P. Breckinridge, the ex-Congressman, is the sound-money Democratic candidate for Congress, and many Republicans are for him. Judge George Denny is the Republican sound-money candidate. Charles J. Bronston, John D. Carroll, and Evan Settle want the free-silver nomination. If Denny and Breckinridge both run, the man who gets the free-silver nomination is almost certain of election. The district is for sound money, but the vote must not be split.

A similar complication exists in the Fourth District, except that the conditions are reversed, two free-silver Democrats fighting each other.

To sum up, the following deductions may be made:

First—Kentucky appears to be a doubtful State.

Second—Indications are that the largest vote ever cast will be counted on the night of Nov. 3.

Third—At the present time McKinley seems to have the best of it.

In the Congressional Districts.

In the First District, the silver Democrats have nominated the Hon. C. K. Wheeler of McCracken County. The Hon. B. C. Keys of Calloway County is the Populist nominee, and G. P. Thomas of Trigg will carry the Republican banner. The sound-money Democrats may have a candidate, but have taken no action so far.

The nominees in the Second District are John W. Lockett, National Democrat; Dr. J. D. Clardy, silver Democrat; C. D. Bell, Populist, and Edgar T. Franks, Republican. By a deal recently made Bell will probably quit the race, and the Populist vote will be cast for Clardy.

The race in the Third District, so far, is between John S. Rhea, silver Democrat, and Congressman W. Godfrey Hunter, Republican. The Populist party has indorsed Mr. Rhea. No action has been taken by the National Democrats.

The silver Democrats in the Fourth are in the middle of a bad split. D. H. Smith, of Larue, and D. R. Murray, of Breckinridge, both claim the nomination, and it is possible that both will be withdrawn and a new man substituted. J. E. Durham is the Populist nominee, and Congressman John W. Lewis has been renominated by the Republicans.

The race in the Fifth is fully made up. The candidates are G. B. Baskin, National Democrat; John Young Brown, silver Democrat; Walter H. Evans, Republican, and C. S. Bate, Populist.

The only nomination yet made in the Sixth District is R. P. Ernst, Republican.

No nominations have been made in the Seventh District. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Judge George Denny, Evan Settle, John D. Carroll, and two or three others are willing to go.

The candidates in the Eighth are John B. Thompson, silver Democrat, and G. M. Davison, Republican.

The nominees in the Ninth District are W. Larue Thomas, silver Democrat, and Congressman S. J. Pugh, Republican.

In the Tenth Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick is the silver Democratic nominee, while John W. Langley has received the Republican nomination.

In the Eleventh the Republicans are split, and there are two candidates, D. G. Colson and John D. White, each claiming to be the nominee of that party. James D. Black is the silver nominee, and a sound-money candidate will be in the field.

PORTER AND A GERMAN.

That Is the Way Committeeman Dowd Would Make the Ticket.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Thomas H. Dowd, member of the Democratic State Committee for this district, was asked this morning just as he was about to leave for the meeting of the committee to be held to-morrow evening what, in his opinion, would be the action of the State Committee in naming a successor to John Boyd Thacher.

"I am in favor," he said, "of none but an out-and-out free-silver man. Who it will be is hard to say, but in my mind, Mr. Porter of Watertown should be promoted to the head of the ticket. I shall favor that action. He and the gold nominee are from the same town, and that is one thing slightly in Porter's favor.

"His position on the money question cannot be gainsaid.

"For second place with Porter, a prominent German would, I believe, do the party most good. Who I have in mind I am not at liberty to say just at present.

"Would I favor Sulzer? you ask. I would not, although as a delegate to the Buffalo Convention I voted for him. It was a choice between two evils. From what correspondence I have had with committeemen I believe a strong effort will be made to have Sulzer named, although I believe it would be poor policy to nominate him, and do not think it probable that action will be taken.

"An indorsement of Griffin, of course, would be absurd."

REVOLT IN ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Eight Hundred Democrats Who Will Not Vote for Bryan.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Sound-money Democrats of Nyack who had repudiated Bryan and Sewall organized last night a strong campaign club, including some of the most influential Democrats of the town. The officers of the club are: President—Joseph Hilton; Vice President—J. A. Bennet, E. Carroll, Jr., A. M. Voorhis, Benjamin Lander; Secretary—Capt. A. M. Boyd; Treasurer—Daniel D. Sherman; Executive Committee—Edward De Witt, J. D. Jackson, J. Constable Moore, and W. E. White.

These officers are all lifelong Democrats. The club already has ninety members, and it is expected the membership will run up to nearly 300.

It is believed there are at least 800 sound-money Democrats in Rockland County who will vote against Bryan, and that consequently old Rockland this year will go Republican by a substantial majority.

Capt. Metcalfe for Congress.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The National Democratic Party held a Congressional Convention for the Eighteenth District in the Poughkeepsie Court House yesterday afternoon and nominated for Congress Capt. Henry Metcalfe of Cold Spring. Mr. Metcalfe is a retired army officer and an ex-West Point professor. A full county ticket was named.

Pennsylvania Elector Retires.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 27.—Harry Alvan Hall, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, who was nominated as a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, has resigned from the ticket, and in an open letter addressed to Chairman Garman of the Democratic State Committee, declares that he cannot accept the platform of the Chicago Convention, which he characterizes as a convention of Socialists.

Democratic Leader Leaves His Party.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 27.—Charles L. Jewett of New-Albany, formerly Chairman of the Indiana Democratic State Executive Committee, made a speech at Columbus, Ind., last night, in which he renounced the Democratic Party and declared his intention to support McKinley.

Anti-Sewall Plan in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 27.—To-morrow's State Convention of the "Middle of the Road" Populists probably will not be attended largely. The party machinery is entirely in the hands of the fusion faction, and the following of C. M. Clark of Lincoln, who issued the call largely on his own responsibility, is believed to be small. The purpose of the convention is to place Bryan and Watson Electors in the field, as opposed to those of Bryan and Sewall.

Tennessee Not Sure for Bryan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Michael Savage of Nashville, Chairman of the Tennessee National Democratic Committee, writes: "If we can obtain the ear of the National Democratic Committee, and one-half the effort is made in Tennessee that is being made in Indiana and other States, we can defeat Bryan in this State."

Cart-Tail Campaign for Sound Money.

The Republican organization in the Seventeenth Assembly District opened a cart-tail campaign for the gold standard at the corner of Fifty-second Street and Tenth Avenue Saturday evening. A band, with Chairman Robert Corbett and three speakers, occupied a brightly illuminated wagon. A large crowd listened. Frederick Ziegel, M. L. McCann, and John A. Burke spoke on the issues.

CHEERS FOR GEN. PALMER.

Sound-Money Ratification Meeting Held in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The nomination of Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois and Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky for the Presidency and Vice Presidency on the National Democratic ticket was formally ratified here last night at a mass meeting in the Academy of Music. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Jeffersonian Party, (the gold Democratic Party of Pennsylvania,) and the auditorium, which was decorated with bunting, was well filled, about 3,000 persons being in attendance. The several proscenium boxes were occupied largely by ladies, Mrs. Palmer being one of the auditors.

The list of Vice Presidents who were seated on the stage included William M. Singerly, ex-Supreme Court Justice Samuel Gustine Thompson, and other prominent Democrats of Philadelphia, and a number of well-known gold Democrats from the interior of the State and from Delaware.

When Gens. Palmer and Buckner appeared on the stage at 8 o'clock, they were given rounds of applause. State Chairman William B. Given, of the Jeffersonian Party, called the assemblage to order, and, in a brief speech, declared that "We are here to protest against the abandonment of a Democratic faith that has come to us as a blessed heritage from the very founders of the Republic, and to protest against the destruction of Democratic traditions, the memory of which is dear to every lover of American institutions."

Mr. Given introduced, as one of the founders of the National Democratic Party, John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia, as the Chariman of the meeting. Mr. Bullitt was liberally applauded, but he had spoken but a few words when a reference to Bryan was loudly cheered. Mr. Bullitt stopped in his speech and stated that if there should be any more cheering for Bryan upon the mention of the latter's name he (the Chairman of the meeting) would ask the police to eject the disturbers.

The Chairman dwelt at length upon the financial issue, and when he again had occasion to mention Bryan's name there were renewed cheers, intermingled with hisses. Mr. Bullitt's discourse was thoroughly logical, and, in conclusion, he mentioned the names of several deceased philanthropists of Philadelphia, and asked if they were the class of men whom Mr. Bryan styled as "goldbugs" and as oppressors, plunderers, and robbers.

Lawyer W. G. Smith of this city then read a set of resolutions which were in accord with the gold Democratic movement, and which indorsed Palmer and Buckner as representatives of "the finest types of American manhood." The resolutions were formally adopted.

The reception given Gen. Palmer when he was introduced by Chairman Bullitt was flattering in the extreme. Men and women arose from their seats and cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs, and it was several minutes before the enthusiasm subsided. The Presidential nominee was pleased with the greeting, and in beginning his remarks he confessed that he felt flattered over the reception. "I am grateful to you," Gen. Palmer went on to say, "for whatever you may say or do for my colleague or myself." He continued:

"There is no country on this earth that affords so many opportunities as this country for energetic young men to attain distinction, acquire wealth, and realize all that can be hoped from honorable efforts. During my life, and it has been a rather extended one, I have observed men spring up from every walk in life. I do not believe there are any classes in these United States. I have known young men to commence life in poverty and ignorance and to win position and wealth, and some of them are now called by our Populistic friends "goldbugs." Others have become distinguished leaders of great public charities and followed the flag of their country on the battlefield. The man who teaches the people that we are divided into classes is an enemy to his country."

Gen. Palmer then stated that a restricted currency was not the cause of depressed business; that money was never so cheap as it is now, and that gold can be bought cheaper than at any former period in our history. The speaker declared that the silver agitation had cast a shadow of dishonesty and repudiation over the country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Senator Palmer and Gov. Buckner came over from Philadelphia to-day, reaching Washington at 3:30 o'clock. Gen. Buckner stayed only a few minutes, continuing on the same train to Louisville. He proposes to take the stump in Kentucky at once.

Gen. Palmer, who was accompanied by his wife, son, and daughter-in-law, went to the house of his son-in-law, Edwin G. Crabbe, a chief of division in the Pension Office. If possible, Gen. Palmer will leave to-morrow afternoon for his home at Springfield, where he will remain the rest of the campaign, unless unexpectedly called out by Chairman Bynum for another tour of speech-making.

Wrecking Tug Went Ashore.

Capt. Bettincourt of the steamer Peninsular, which arrived at Quarantine last evening, said that he had seen a steamer ashore about eight miles southeast of Fire Island. It looked to him as if she had a wrecking tug alongside, with a derrick aboard of her. He could give no particulars, as it was too dark to distinguish what was going on. Inquiry at Fire Island disclosed that a wrecking tug, used by a fishing party, went ashore, but got off.

Mr. Hanna's Wedding Anniversary.

Chairman Marcus A. Hanna entertained a few friends at the Waldorf at dinner last night in honor of his wedding anniversary. It is a custom which Mr. Hanna has followed for many years. Among the guests last night were Vice Presidential Candidate Garret A. Hobart and Mrs. Hobart.

Specie on La Bretagne.

The French Line steamship La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, brought 10,394,478f. in specie.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MEETING MAY BE EXCITING.

Bryan Will Be Near State Committee Rooms, Hill Inside, Perhaps.

The Pdpocratic State Committee meeting to-night promises to be every whit as exciting as was the one last week. Mr. Bryan, who is expected to arrive this evening, will have rooms in the Bartholdi, close to those of the committee. He is known to be deeply interested in the outcome and to have talked the situation over with some of those who will be present.

Senator Hill may be on hand again to take his part in making the session a lively one.

Chairman Elliot Danforth and Treasurer William P. St. John of the Popocratic National Committee went to Irvington-on-the-Hudson yesterday and dined with John Brisben Walker and discussed the Popocratic situation. After Chairman Danforth returned to the city last night it was given out by one of his most intimate friends that he would be substituted by the committee as candidate for Governor in place of Mr. Thacher. Mr. Danforth's friends were asserting that he was the choice not only of Senator Hill but of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Danforth will only agree to run for Governor provided he can also remain Chairman of the committee. When John C. Sheehan and other Tammany leaders learned of this last night they were anything but pleased, although they declined to discuss the subject for publication.

There was considerable talk last night of Tammany presenting Congressman Sulzer as its candidate for Governor. Mr. Sheehan said his organization had not yet fully determined on its course, but that Mr. Sulzer's name might be presented to the committee.

No State Committeemen from the up-State districts were in the city up to a late hour last night.

Stanchfield, Danforth, or Porter.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Sept. 27.—C. L. Becker, Democratic State Committeeman for this district, favors the naming of Stanchfield, Danforth, or Porter for candidate for Governor. He thinks any one of the three would be stronger than Thacher was.

Mr. Hill Declines to Talk.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Senator Hill was asked to-night if he intended to go to New-York to attend the meeting of the Democratic State Committee to-morrow night. He answered: "Sufficient unto the day is the matter thereof." He had no opinion to express regarding the vacancy caused by Mr. Thacher's refusal to be a candidate for Governor.

Money Debates by Wage Earners.

The Wage Earners' Patriotic League, at a meeting yesterday, at 1,556 Third Avenue, arranged for a series of debates on the silver and gold question. The league is out for the preservation of the gold standard, and has issued a challenge to silver men to appear at its meetings Friday evenings. A. Z. Bowen, a miner from Boisé City, Idaho, and A. Skoldal of 672 Henry Street, Brooklyn, will also speak next Friday evening.

The league has already 1,100 names enrolled in its books, and about 100 more names have not yet been turned in. These members belong to over eighty trades and occupations. The officers are: J. E. Bloom, Chairman; Frank Harrison, Secretary, and J. Bulova, Treasurer.

BOURKE COCKRAN CHEERED.

He Addresses a Sound-Money Democratic Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—W. Bourke Cockran, the brilliant New-York ex-Congressman, last night presented the sound-money case to Maryland Democrats at Music Hall. His remarks were listened to by an immense crowd, whose enthusiastic cheering far surpassed that which had been called forth by the Palmer-Buckner meeting in the same place Friday night. Mr. Cockran was at his best, and his marked eloquence held the audience spellbound for an hour and a half.

Congressman John K. Cowen, one of the receivers and President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, was the only other speaker. He devoted his time to refuting and denying the charges and statements that the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company had been and was actively engaged in coercing and forcing its employes to take a pronounced stand against Bryan and the unlimited coinage of silver.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Honest Money Democratic League, with President Harry A. Parr as presiding officer. The doors of Music Hall were thrown open at 7 o'clock, and within twenty minutes every seat in the body of the hall and in the galleries was occupied. When Messrs. Cockran and Cowen came on the stage, shortly after 8 o'clock, the aisles were packed, and hundreds were outside the building clamoring for admission. On the stage, in the galleries, and in the body of the hall were hundreds of well-known Democrats, leaders in the commercial and financial affairs of Baltimore, who were anxious to impart new momentum to the revolt against Bryanism.

A wonderfully enthusiastic scene followed Mr. Cockran's statement toward the end of his speech that, "For my part, I stop at no half measures; I vote for William McKinley." Men and women in all parts of the hall jumped to their feet and cheered the speaker for several minutes. The enthusiasm had hardly died away when Mr. Cockran, referring to Mr. Bryan and Populism, added that "The man who does not take the most effective measures to stamp this monster out but half does his duty." The tumultuous scene was repeated, and three cheers given the speaker.

A few hisses from the galleries early in Mr. Cockran's speech caused that gentleman to say that they had assembled simply for discussion, and he hoped they would be practically unanimous at the close of the meeting. A moment later Mr. Cockran brought Mr. Bryan's name into his speech. Cheers and hisses filled the air for five minutes. When partial quiet was restored Mr. Cockran said: "I hope no one will hiss Mr. Bryan's name. I know of no better monument to true Democracy than he is now erecting in the towns through which he is passing."

He continued to inveigh against Bryan and his doctrines, to defend Democratic principles "against those who ought to be arrayed in their defense with us," to proclaim the "true principles of the party, despite their renunciation by the people in Chicago," until he was absolute master of the situation and not a dissenting voice was heard from the Bryan sympathizers, of whom there were many in the audience.

Mr. Cockran said it was a grave crisis that would justify a Democrat in opposing the action of his party convention. "Many of us," he said, "have never opposed a Democratic candidate; we are not opposing one now."

Cockran to Speak in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—The Palmer Democrats of St. Louis have arranged with Bourke Cockran for a political speech at Auditorium Hall, Oct. 5. Bryan and Sewall will speak here on Oct. 3, and Cockran's speech will be an answer to the arguments of the free silver candidates.

A Railroad President Held.

BUFFALO, Sept. 27.—President Samuel G. De Coursey, of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was arraigned in the United States District Court yesterday morning on a charge of violating the Inter-State Commerce law in paying rebates to the Fairmont Coal and Coke Company, of which C. D. R. Stowitz is manager. Mr. De Coursey pleaded not guilty to the indictment, and gave bonds in the sum of $5,000 to appear for trial at the November term of the United States court, which meets in Auburn on Nov. 17. Attorney Milburn reserved the right to enter a demurrer to the indictment before the November term of court convenes.

M'KINLEY WILL BE BUSY

PLENTY OF WORK MAPPED OUT FOR HIM THIS WEEK.

Many Delegations to Call upon Him—From Eight to Ten Thousand Wheelmen Expected Saturday—Mr. McKinley Decides that Hereafter He Will Not Make Long Speeches to His Visitors—Will Give Them Short, Crisp Talks.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Major McKinley expects to receive a good many delegations this week, though not so many as he received last week. He has decided that his speeches from this time on shall be shorter than those he heretofore has made.

He will aim to give short, crisp talks instead of long addresses. He feels that there is not much more to be said in the way of argument on the chief issues of the campaign. In his judgment the campaign of education that has been in progress since his nomination has brought out about all the facts that the people require for an understanding of the questions they are to decide by their ballots.

Tuesday and Saturday will be interesting days this week. A visit from a woman's McKinley Club of Cincinnati is expected Tuesday, and on Saturday representatives of the wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart clubs of the United States are expected in Canton. It is believed that there will be between 8,000 and 10,000 wheelmen in the parade. A large delegation of wheelmen is coming from Chicago and intermediate points, and many are expected from Pittsburg and the East.

There are six delegations booked for Saturday, and that number probably will be doubled before the end of the week. Delegations are scheduled as late as Oct. 22, and it is likely visitors will continue to come until the first day of November.

It is proposed by some of the local leaders to have a big rally here about the middle of the last week of October, and to have a number of strong speakers present.

HELP FOR McKINLEY IN ALABAMA.

Possibly a Large Body of Populists Will Support Him.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 27.—Differences have arisen in the Populist camp which threaten to throw the greater part of the strength of that party to the McKinley Electoral ticket. The Populists already have indorsed W. F. Aldrich, the Republican Congressional nominee in the Fourth District, and the Republicans have indorsed A. T. Goodwyn, the Populist nominee in the Fifth District.

The combination now threatens to spread. The State Populist machine is in the hands of "Middle of the Road" leaders with Republican tendencies. Reuben F. Kolb, the father of Populism in Alabama, and twice Populist candidate for Governor, and P. G. Bowman, Kolb's first lieutenant, were left out in the recent division of authority in campaign affairs on account of their supposed Bryan and Sewall tendencies.

It is given out now on reliable authority that Bowman and Kolb will support Bryan and Sewall, and take the stump for Democratic Congressional candidates in the Ninth District. The formal announcement of this fact is delayed for party purposes by the Democratic managers.

The opposition in the Populist Party has been much aroused by this prospective defection, and steps will be taken to offset its influence. If it should become necessary to carry out this purpose to take down the Populist Electoral ticket and give an out-and-out indorsement to McKinley, it is possible this would be done. Kolb and Bowman were reputed leaders in the effort to get the St. Louis Convention to indorse Bryan and Sewall, and have been sent to the rear in Populist councils. While they probably will have some following in their defection, their course will serve to add vigor to the "Middle of the Road" sentiment for McKinley.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler was nominated for the ninth time by the Democrats of the Eighth District for Congress yesterday. The District Convention which met at Decatur a month ago was unable to make a nomination because of a contest from Colbert County. The fight between Wheeler and Judge William Richardson was so close that the nomination hinged on the result in the disputed county. A new primary was ordered in that county, and it occurred yesterday, Wheeler winning by 300 majority.

McKINLEY AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Republican State Chairman Thinks He Can Carry the State.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Mr. A. E. Holton, Chairman of the North Carolina Central Committee, was at Republican Headquarters yesterday for a short time. Mr. Holton says the conditions in his State are favorable for the Republicans, and he believes Mr. McKinley will carry the State in the face of any fusion between the Democrats and the Populists that may be perfected.

Vice Chairman Apsley will be here this week, and about the fifteenth of next month will take up his residence here permanently until after the campaign.

POPULISTS CUT OFF THE TICKET.

The Idaho Republican Convention Takes Prompt Action.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 27.—The reconvened Republican State Convention met at Boisé City yesterday. The object in re-calling the convention was to take some action in the matter of Populist candidates who were put on the Republican ticket with the understanding that there was a fusion between the silver Republicans, Populists, and the silver Democrats. But after the nominations were made the Populists commenced and maintained a bitter fight against the silver Republicans in every county in the State.

Yesterday's convention took from the ticket the names of James Gunn (Pop.) for Congress and George L. Lewis (Pop.) for Secretary of State. All Democrats, including Stounenberg, nominee of both Democrats and Populists for Governor, were left upon the ticket, with the exception of J. A. Lippincott, for Lieutenant Governor, who had resigned. In place of those removed, W. E. Borah (Rep.) was nominated for Congress, Charles E. Durans (Dem.) for Secretary of State, and E. B. True (Dem.) for Lieutenant Governor.

The convention issued an address charging the Populists, by their refusal to support Dubois, with the responsibility of the changed names. It is now thought by many that the Populists will name a complete new State ticket with Bryan and Watson Electors.

MR. FILLEY'S OPINION OF MISSOURI.

Legislature May Be Lost to Republicans, but Not the State.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—A letter was received Friday by Perry S. Heath, at Republican National Headquarters, from Chairman Filley of the Missouri Committee. He stated that the Populists and Democrats had fused in thirteen counties of the State, all being Republican counties, which endangered the Legislature for the party, but there had been no fusion on Electoral, Congressional, or State tickets.

Mr. Filley expressed confidence that the State would go for McKinley, even if it did nothing else for the party. He added that a great fight was being made in Congressional districts, and he believed there would be gains for the party.

At a conference on Friday of the Executive Committee and a delegation from the National Republican League, headed by President Woodmansee and Secretary Dowling, it was decided to have the work of all clubs in the country done for the National ticket under the direction of the Executive Committee. Secretary Dowling and his part of the organization have been working as a part of the National Committee since Mr. Hanna's first visit to Chicago.

A Singular Form of Monomania.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers, and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

WILL HOLD ANOTHER CONVENTION.

Westchester Anti-Platt Republicans' First Was Illegal.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Ex-Judge W. H. Robertson of Katonah, representing the anti-Platt faction of the Republican Party in Westchester County, has issued a call for a Congressional Convention to be held to-morrow at Orawaupun Hotel, White Plains. It has been discovered that the convention held last week was illegally called, as H. E. Heith of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District of New-York City, which is a part of the Thirty-sixth Congressional District, was not notified, and did not sign the call for the convention. W. L. Ward of Rye, who was nominated by this faction last week will be renominated, but, it is understood, will decline, and A. L. Barber of Dobbs Ferry, President of the Barber Asphalt Company, will be nominated. The Platt faction, which claims to be the regular organization, has renominated Ben L. Fairchild.

Gen. Grosvenor on Doubtful States.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—"We have a hard fight on our hands in Nebraska," said Gen. Grosvenor to-day. "But I would sooner bet on Nebraska than on Kansas. I think we will carry both those States by small majorities. I don't see any hope for us in Missouri. I would not put it in the doubtful column. Nothing can be expected from a State where the party is split into fighting factions."

Nomination Certificate Filed.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—The certificate of nomination of the candidates placed before the people by the Republican State Convention held at Saratoga on Aug. 25 was filed with the Secretary of State yesterday.

Two Candidates at Odds.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Warner Miller's candidate for Congress in the Oneida-Herkimer district—Seth G. Heacock—has filed with Secretary of State Palmer a protest against the Secretary recognizing James S. Sherman of Utica as the regular Republican candidate in that district. Mr. Heacock claims that the convention which nominated him contained a majority of the duly elected delegates to that Congressional District Convention, and that he is therefore the regularly nominated Republican candidate and should be so certified for a place on the official blanket ballot. It is likely the matter will be taken into the courts.

Congressman Campbell's View.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Congressman Timothy J. Campbell of New-York visited Republican Headquarters here yesterday. He was warmly received by Secretary Mercer, who asked the New-Yorker: "What are you for now?"

"I'm for protection and sound money," the candidate promptly replied, "and I think the goose is mine this year."

Speaker Reed to be Heard Here.

The Republican National Committee has fixed Oct. 12 as the date for a mass meeting in this city, which, it is expected, will be one of the greatest of the year. Speaker Thomas B. Reed will be the principal talker. The place has not been selected. Some favor Carnegie Hall and some Madison Square Garden.

ORGANIZING EVERY DISTRICT.

National Democrats Propose to Poll the Whole State.

The National Democracy of New-York proposes to organize throughout the State on the Assembly District basis.

It announced yesterday the names of its Campaign Sub-committee of 150. This committee is authorized to add to its membership. John De Witt Warner is its Chairman. The sub-committee will co-operate with the State Committeemen, representing their Senatorial districts, and will be in constant communication with the headquarters in this city.

It is proposed to put in operation this very complete organization during the third week of October for making a preliminary roll of the entire State. Following are the members of the sub-committee in New-York, Kings, Suffolk, Richmond, Queens, and Westchester Counties.

New-York.—First District, John Murphy; Second, Edward J. Dunphy; Third, F. D. Mahoney; Fourth, Daniel E. Dowling; Fifth, Theodore Sutro, Dennis McAvoy; Seventh, Peter A. Walsh; Eighth, Max Wustrow; Ninth, Alvin Summers; Tenth, John Fennel; Eleventh, Frederick Hilbig; Twelfth, Frank J. Butter; Thirteenth, Frank McDermott; Fourteenth, Henry Allen; Fifteenth, John De Witt Warner; Sixteenth, George Messemer; Seventeenth, Joseph Z. McMahon; Eighteenth, M. P. McHales; Nineteenth, Oscar Straus; Twentieth, John J. McDermott; Twenty-first, John Doran, Conrad Mueller, Jr.; Twenty-second, Charles O'Brien; Twenty-third, Paul Halperin; Twenty-fourth, William R. Keese; Twenty-fifth, R. G. Monroe; Twenty-sixth, Joseph E. Nejedly; Twenty-seventh, John C. Agar; Twenty-eighth, E. Ellery Anderson; Twenty-ninth, A. J. Elkus; Thirtieth, Frank Shaffer; Thirty-first, Henry Powell; Thirty-second, William H. McCarthy; Thirty-third, James C. Farrell; Thirty-fourth, Robert Vollbrecht; Thirty-fifth, William G. McRea, Edward S. Kaufman, Lawrence E. Sexton, William L. Brown.

Kings—First District, Wilhelmus Mynderse; Second, John J. Farren; Third, Frederic W. Hinrichs; Fourth, Howard T. Walden; Fifth, Henry C. Wright; Sixth, William A. Gresham; Seventh, James A. Townsend; Eighth, John J. Donnelly; Ninth, John Wolf; Tenth, William B. Davenport; Eleventh, Ferdinand McKeige; Twelfth, John Roebuck; Thirteenth, Daniel Walsh; Fourteenth, James J. Boyle; Fifteenth, James F. De Witt; Sixteenth, Daniel Dunne; Seventeenth, Nathaniel Ellis; Eighteenth, Henry W. Sherill; Nineteenth, James A. Murtha, Jr.; Twentieth, Edward Wells; Twenty-first, Gottfried Piel.

Suffolk—First District, Robert L. Pelletram; Second, John H. Vail and Perry Belmont.

Richmond—Frederick W. Jansen and Edward Flash, Jr.

Queens—First District, Henry A. Stanton; Second, Aaron A. De Grau

COLLEGE FOOTBALL BEGUN

BIG SQUADS PRACTICING ON THE 'VARSITY FIELDS.

The Demand for New Material from the Incoming Class at Yale Greater than Ever Before—Outlook Not Very Encouraging, but "Yale Spirit" Counts for a Good Deal—Some of the New Men Who Are Trying for Positions.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—The football season at Yale has been formally opened. The demand for new material from the incoming class this year is larger than ever, 1893 not excepted. Of the last year's team the following men will return to the team: Capt. Murphy, Bass, Hinkey, and Finke. Ely and De Saulles will make a close fight for substitute quarter back, while Chadwick, substitute guard last year, and McFarlan may each get a position in the centre. This is expected to be the weak point of the team this year, as the two Crosses and Brown were graduated last Spring.

Sheldon, the brother of "Lu" Sheldon, will not be able to play for a while, if at all, this season, as he has not gotten over an attack of malaria. His absence will be keenly felt in the centre, as he promised well last year under careful coaching.

Behind the line some excellent material will very likely be developed. Hine, the Captain of last year's freshman team, will make a good fight for half back. He is heavy and speedy, and with more head work should make a good ground gainer. Benjamin, who played on the college side last year, will most likely fill another position behind the line. He is not as heavy as Hine, but uses his head to more advantage.

No opinion can be formed as yet about the material from the incoming class. Andover and St. Paul both send down quite a number of players, but there is a great difference between the 'Varsity field and that of a preparatory school. Altogether, the outlook for a good football season is not very encouraging, but "Yale spirit" counts for a good deal, and Princeton will probably not have a "walk-over."

Fitzpatrick, the trainer who is to take the place of "Mike" Murphy, has not appeared as yet, but is expected in a few days. He was the trainer before Murphy came, and has been at the University of Michigan in the same capacity since he left New-Haven. The prospects are that Yale will play only Princeton this year, but the feeling is becoming stronger each year in favor of playing Harvard. The time is probably not far off when Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania will form a league, each team playing two games a season.

The football schedule has not been completed by Manager Garrison, as the remaining games will not be decided on till much later in the season. The games thus far scheduled are: Sept. 30, Amherst, at New-Haven; Oct. 7, Brown, at New-Haven; Oct. 10, Orange Athletic Club, at Orange; Oct. 14, Williams, at New-Haven; Oct. 17, Dartmouth, at New-Haven; Oct. 21, Wesleyan, at New-Haven; Oct. 24, Carlisle Indian School, at New-York; Oct. 31, West Point, at West Point; Nov. 3, B. A. A., at New-Haven; Nov. 7, Brown, at Providence; Nov. 21, Princeton, at New-York.

PRINCETON'S BIG SQUAD.

An Abundance of Material for Nearly Every Position.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Princeton University football squad has just finished the second week of active training for the present season. The regular line-up and practice game between the 'Varsity and "scrub" is now a daily happening, and the first opportunity to see the new men in actual play has been given. During these practice games the coaches have kept their eyes on the work of the new candidates, and a number of good men have been singled out.

Both the "scrub" and 'Varsity played with considerable snap, and the Captain and coaches claim to be well satisfied with the work up to date.

Candidates for the eleven have been appearing every day, and the squad is one of the largest in years. There is an abundance of material for all positions, with the exception of guard, where some trouble is apprehended by the coaches in filling the position with reliable men. It was thought at first that Galley would be moved out to guard from centre, but on second thought Capt. Cochran has decided to keep him in his old position. Armstrong, the big half back on last year's team, is being tried at guard along with Crowdis, Edwards, Booth, and several others. Edwards and Crowdis are both very large men, and have had considerable experience at the game, but their great weight is rather a handicap, as it renders them slower than the ideal guard should be. At tackle, Tyler and Church, last season's pair, are both in college. There are trying for this position both Booth and Hildebrand, both from Andover. Rand, from St. John's Academy, has been showing up well in the preliminary practice, and may be considered among the promising men for 'Varsity honors.

At end, Capt. Cochran and Thomson, both of last year's team, are again in the harness. Others trying for end are Brokaw, Hayward, Lathrop, Bullet and Cover. There are four candidates for quarter back, who will make a lively race for the position. They are Smith, Suter, N. Poe, and A. Poe. Smith and N. Poe have been playing on the 'Varsity side thus far. At half back Kelly, Schwartz, Bannard, Wheeler, and Rosengarten are the leading candidates for places. Baird, at full back, has but little opposition, and should hold his place with ease.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW TEAM.

It Is in Fair Condition After Light Practice on Long Island.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The Fall football squad of the University of Pennsylvania, which has been practicing at Water Mill, arrived home last week. In the party were Coach George W. Woodruff, Manager McAvoy, George Brooke, ex-Capt. Carl Williams, Wharton, Stannard, Ottenheimer, Farrar, Hedges, Boyle, B. Dickson, King Wilson, Rice, Minds, Morice, Jackson, Orbison, Smith, Hancock, Fortesque, Coombes, Carnett, and Ruegenberg.

The men are all in good condition with the exception of "Jack" Minds, who has a sprained shoulder. The work done at Water Mill was light, consisting of lining up, practicing signals, and punting.

The schedule of games for the season, with open dates for the Yale game, is as follows: Wednesday, Sept. 30, Columbia University, at Philadelphia; Saturday, Oct. 3, Bucknell University, at Philadelphia; Wednesday, Oct. 7, United States Naval Cadets, at Annapolis; Saturday, Oct. 10, Dartmouth, at Philadelphia; Wednesday, Oct. 14, University of Virginia, at Philadelphia; Saturday, Oct. 17, Lehigh University, at Philadelphia; Wednesday, Oct. 21, Amherst, at Philadelphia; Saturday, Oct. 24, Lafayette, at Philadelphia; Wednesday, Oct. 28, Brown University, at Philadelphia; Saturday, Oct. 31, open; Saturday, Nov. 7, open; Saturday, Nov. 14, open; Saturday, Nov. 21, Harvard, at Philadelphia, and Thursday, Nov. 26, Cornell, at Philadelphia.

An Attractive Trip for Cyclists.

A trip possessing more than the usual attractions for cyclists will be taken next Sunday by a large party of members of the Long Island Wheelmen. They will go to Newburg by boat or train on Saturday and pedal home on Sunday, passing through Turners, Central Valley, Tuxedo, Ramapo, Hohokus, Ridgewood, and Hackensack. Frank F. Share will personally conduct the party.

More Space Needed for Cycle Show.

Owing to the many demands for space at the National cycle exhibitions to be held in Chicago and this city next year, considerable difficulty has been experienced in the allotment of spaces. Notwithstanding the fact that the applications of many of the larger manufacturers have been cut in half, there is still insufficient space to go around, and it is the intention of President Coleman of the Cycle Board of Trade to visit the Grand Central Palace, where the New-York show is to be held, early this week to ascertain whether it is possible to provide additional room. With the immense floor area available in this building, it is hoped to satisfactorily place all applicants. The President has been kept busy during the past week in alloting spaces, and will report to the Board of Directors on the 5th of October, until which date, the allotments will not be finally settled. Immediately after the meeting of the Board of Directors, the notification of allotments will be issued.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Bavaria has gone bicycle crazy, according to a Consular report reaching the State Department at Washington from that kingdom, and as the demand cannot be even partially supplied by European makers, there is an excellent market for American wheels. The strong prejudice against ladies appearing on wheels has altogether disappeared in Munich and other cities, and now married women, single women, old and young, are enthusiastic devotees of the sport. Consul Carpenter, at Furth, thinks many thousand American wheels can be sold next Spring in his vicinity. The roads of Bavaria are magnificent, hard, smooth, and clean.

—Except for a strong southeast wind, the conditions on Saturday for the annual ten-mile handicap of the Kings County Wheelmen were perfect. The event took place at Irma Park, L. I., in the presence of a large number of club members. J. H. Pretz, a six-minute man, crossed the finish line first, being about 500 yards in the lead. C. F. Osgood, another six-minute man, was second, and W. H. Hutchinson, (4½ minutes,) third. The scratch men tried hard to overhaul the long-mark division, but found it impossible.

—On the Crescent Wheelmen's race meet programme at Plainfield on Saturday was a two-thirds-of-a-mile exhibition, unpaced, by V. W. Hubbard of this city. Somebody has been joking with young Mr. Hubbard without his knowledge. A small boy in the grand-stand watched his effort and the rider's red sash, and remarked to a companion: "Huh! He can't ride fast enough to keep warm." His time was 2:07.

—"Fred" Titus will try his hand at promoting race meets, starting with a night tournament at Olympia Park next Saturday. One of the features of the card will be a match race between Goodman and Barbeau, the promising young "pros" of the Riverside Wheelmen. Wallace Owen, the quarter-mile State champion, will give a mile exhibition paced by a triplet, and there will be other features.

—"Tom" Cooper, who is as near the top of the ladder of fame as any other fast rider in this country, if not a little higher, will spend most of the Winter in California. He will return for the big cycle shows, and go back again to prepare for the opening races in the National Circuit. California has the best climate in which to train, according to Cooper's observations.

—An "all-gold" century run is what the Long Island City Wheelmen announce for Sunday, Oct. 25. Extra fine souvenirs will be given to the first three men home, and the club having the largest representation at the finish will receive a solid silver loving cup. The run will be from Long Island City to Oakdale and return.

—Arrangements have been completed for bicycle races to take place at the White Plains fair next Saturday. Besides the regular programme there will be a two-mile handicap, between sextuplet, triplet, and tandem teams. Another event will be a tandem exhibition mile by a Riverside Wheelmen team, to beat the record.

Reconciled in a Criminal Court.

Mary E. W. McGuinness, thirty-five years old, of 19 Clinton Avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Douglass in the Second Criminal Court Saturday, charged with having assaulted Jane Carroll, her servant, on Sept. 15. She was held in $200 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The result developed an interesting story. A well-dressed man who sat at the back of the courtroom stepped forward and offered to become security for the woman's appearance. As he did so Mrs. McGuinness burst into tears.

He proved to be James McGuinness, the woman's husband. He is in good circumstances and owns several houses. He and his wife had separated, and Mrs. McGuinness had brought suit for divorce on the ground of ill treatment. After Mr. McGuinness had qualified as his wife's bondsman they left the courtroom arm in arm, and the appearance of the couple indicated that the divorce proceedings would be dropped. The couple have five children.

Mineola Fair at an End.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 27.—The fifty-fifth annual fair of the Queens County Agricultural Association, which has been held on the fair grounds in this village during the last five days, came to a close yesterday afternoon. The attendance at the fair was the largest in many years, and the fair was a success in every particular. The exhibits this year were considered superior to those of any other year, and the horses and dogs shown were also fine.

The officers of the association say that during the five days of the fair the attendance was about 100,000.

Persons having articles on exhibition at the fair began to remove them at noon, and by this evening, when the fair came to an end, there was hardly anything to indicate that the fair had been held.

A Steel Plant Resumes Work.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 27.—Every department of the Pueblo Steel Plant of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, about which reports of a general shut-down were recently circulated, has resumed full operations with a force of 2,000 men.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, partly cloudy weather, with probably showers in the morning, cooler, winds shifting to northerly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness and probably light showers, cooler, northerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, followed by local showers Monday afternoon or night, increasing northeasterly winds, cooler. EASTERN FLORIDA, threatening weather, with rain, increasing northeasterly winds, severe storm reported to the south of Florida, but winds continue light at coast stations. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, increasing cloudiness, with rain, winds shifting to northerly, with increasing force, cooler. MISSISSIPPI, threatening weather and rain, northerly winds, cooler in southern portion. LOUISIANA, rain in eastern, fair in western portion, northerly winds increasing in force, cooler in southern portion. SOUTHERN TEXAS, fair, preceded by showers on the coast, northerly winds brisk and high on the coast, cooler in southern and warmer in northern portion. WESTERN TEXAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, and OKLAHOMA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. NEW-MEXICO, fair, warmer, easterly winds, shifting to southerly. ARKANSAS, fair in western, rain followed by clearing weather in eastern portion, northerly winds. TENNESSEE, threatening weather and rain, northerly winds and cooler in the central and eastern portions. KENTUCKY, local rains, cool northerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, showers and cooler, northerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, clearing weather, slightly cooler, light to fresh northerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, showers, followed by clearing weather, cooler, light to fresh northerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair in northern portion, local showers in the morning, followed by fair in the southern portion, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, generally fair and warmer, light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to westerly. WISCONSIN, IOWA, and MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, increasing southwesterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, preceded by showers in southeastern portion, northerly winds, slightly warmer.

KANSAS, NEBRASKA, and COLORADO, fair, warmer, southerly to westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. WYOMING, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the coast from Jacksonville to Cedar Keys.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Commercial Construction Company of this city, to construct electric railways, electric light plants and subways, and deal in electrical supplies; capital, $10,000. Directors—George Hilliard, George M. Still of this city and Archibald J. Martin of Brooklyn.

—The Inter-State Law Consultation and Advice Association of this city; capital, $500. Directors—Morris W. Hart, J. Tracey Langon, and Henry Huffman Browne of Brooklyn.

—The Deane Realty Company of this city; capital, $22,500. Directors—Andrew J. Larkin of Port Richmond, S. I.; Edward D. Molloy and Joseph H. Cain of this city.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales are announced to take place at noon to-day at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 369 Brook Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 24.9 by 90, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,464.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 1,240 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, 38.8 by 100.8½, five-story brick and stone flat., Due on judgment, $16,798.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 5 Ashland Place, (late Perry Street,) north side, 93.10 feet west of Greenwich Lane, 22.2 by 98.4 by irregular, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,569.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank L. Donohue, referee, 52 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,295.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George W. Blunt, referee, 716 East Twelfth Street, south side, 223 feet east of Avenue C, 25 by 103.8, four-story brick tenement and stores. Due on judgment, $776; prior mortgage, $9,000.

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Frank Adams Acer, referee, 336 East Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,455; prior mortgage, $11,000.

MAN THROWN FIFTY FEET.

Gas Explosion in a Refinery Hurts Six Workmen Badly.

CLAYSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 27.—A gas explosion occurred at the Leader Refining Company's plant, at Taylorstown, four miles from here, yesterday afternoon, which caused serious injuries to six men, one of whom will probably die.

The explosion was caused by Henry Stickles lighting a fire under one of the stills, not knowing that the furnace was filled with gas. Stickles was thrown fifty feet and frightfully burned. His injuries are believed to be fatal.

Wesley Larabee, who was twenty feet away, was hurled twenty-five feet and terribly burned. Four other men standing near were severely burned, and bruised by being thrown against machinery.

Steam Yacht Burned.

The two-masted steam yacht James Donnelly was destroyed by fire at McSpirit's dry dock, at the foot of Jersey Avenue, Jersey City. She was 100 feet long. Her value is unknown. The origin of the fire was not discovered.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

RELIABLE CARPETS. Superb designs in the new stock. Lowest prices. LONG CREDIT. 104 West 14th Street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

$30,000, MTGE. $23,000, WEST END AVE., NEAR 82D ST.—4-STORY DWELLING; THIS IS CHEAPEST DWELLING ON MANHATTAN ISLAND; PRINCIPALS ONLY DEALT WITH. HENRY J. HUME, POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING, 253 BROADWAY.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY, 4 and 6 Warren St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED, FOR CASH CLIENT, DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS BUILDING, UNDER $200,000; OWNERS ONLY DEALT WITH. HENRY J. HUME, POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING, 253 BROADWAY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE BENEDICK,

No. 80 East Washington Square. Attractive bachelor apartments to rent; fireproof building. CHAS. S. BROWN, 59 LIBERTY ST.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry, 330 East 17th St., corner, 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to janitor.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

APARTMENT, MORRISTOWN, N. J. Fine apartment, consisting of six large, sunny rooms; best location; five minutes from station, with board and service; private table if desired. Apply 54 Hill St.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.

Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 29th.

HARVARD SCHOOL

REMOVED TO 568 5TH AV., Between 46th and 47th Sts. Reopens Sept. 28.

Thorough preparation for colleges and scientific school. Primary department; gymnasium. For further particulars address the Principal. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal. W. C. READIO, Vice Principal.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

(Episcopal.)

6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York City, N. Y. Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR of MISS GIBBONS'S SCHOOL, New-York City, 55 West 47th St., Mrs. Sarah H. Emerson, Principal Primary and advanced classes. Preparation for all colleges. A few boarding scholars taken. Reopens Sept. 30, 1896. Address to residence. House open after Sept. 14.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, preparatory, academic, and musical departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. Oct. 1. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Av.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING, 160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST. Reopens Oct. 5th. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

MISS CHISHOLM. School for Girls. Primary, advanced, and College Preparatory classes. Kindergarten for Girls and Boys. Resident pupils. Oct. 6. 15 East 35th St.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Miss MARY E. MERINGTON, Miss RUTH MERINGTON, Boarding department opens October 1. 181 Lenox Av., corner 119th St.

MISS M. E. RAYSON, B. A. Boarding and day school for girls. Oct. 1. Small classes. College preparation. Special students admitted. 176 West 75th St.

GRAHAM SCHOOL, Boarding and Day School for Girls. (Established 1816.) Oct. 1, at new location. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

Kindergarten Training Class, Opens Oct. 10th. Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

Dalheim Preparatory Institute, Boys, Girls; Boarders; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR. BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 29TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Large corps of experienced teachers. Alumni Scholarship Prize for Best Entrance Examination to Columbia College in 1896 was awarded to this School.

The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School. Catalogues on application. B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,

20 EAST 50TH STREET, WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30. Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the schoolhouse, from nine till one, after Wednesday, September 16.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 30, 32, and 34 West 57th Street. Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. Preparation for all Colleges for women. Special students admitted. Reopens Thursday, October 1st.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7. Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, BEDFORD Park, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new boarding and day school for young ladies and little girls, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,

103-105 West 82d St. Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and junior departments limited. Commercial courses. Play ground. Gymnasium. Six boarding pupils. Address N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Prin.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL 622 FIFTH AV. Reopens Oct. 1. A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Depts. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room. Principals at school from 9 to 2.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Miss **GERTRUDE GRISWOLD** TEACHER OF SINGING. LESSONS RESUMED OCTOBER FIRST. CARNEGIE HALL STUDIOS, 7th Ave. and 56th Street.

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1863. Moeller Institute. 1896.

NO. 336 WEST 29TH ST. Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 15. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

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91st to 92d Sts. and Central Park West. Arts, Sciences, Regents, Business. Day and Resident Pupils. Primary Department. Seventh year begins Sept. 28. Send for illustrated year book.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE, 823 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 63D ST. A select private school and kindergarten. ENGLISH branches thoroughly taught. GERMAN and FRENCH specialties. Preparation for college. Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Music, and Needlework. 33d year begins Sept. 23.

Collegiate School. Founded 1633. Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped gymnasium. Reopens September 29. L. C. Mygatt, A. B., Head Master. 241-243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

DR'SLER SCHOOL, 9 EAST 49TH ST., FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal. A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 1st.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 84th St. L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D. Primary, Middle, and Collegiate Dep'ts. Dr. Ray may be seen now daily, 9 to 12. 7th year begins Sept 29. Year book on request.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,

22 and 24 East 91st St. Day school for both sexes, Kindergarten and boarding school for boys. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23.

COMSTOCK SCHOOL.

Family and Day School for Girls. KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE PREPARATORY. 34th year, October first. 32 W. 40th. MISS DAY and MISS REED.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 MADISON AV., will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. The Principal at home after Sept. 16.

Chapin Collegiate School, for Boys,

721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 77th school year begins September 23d. HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

HALSEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 34 WEST 40TH ST. 32d year begins Sept. 23. Building now open from 9 to 12 daily. Primary, commercial and collegiate departments.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.) 280 West 71st. Mme. Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Avenue. Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 52 East 30th St. Reopens Oct. 1. Manual training under competent teachers.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Reopens Oct. 1. 315 Madison Av.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St. Primary; Intermediate; Academic. Class for Boys in the Primary Department.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 417 MADISON AVE., Reopens October 1st. Preparation for Scientific Colleges.

NEW-YORK LATIN SCHOOL. Quick Preparation for College. Common English a Specialty. 80 East 126th St. (Convenient to Central R. R.)

THE HELBURN SCHOOL. Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate. Reopens Oct. 5th. 35 West 90th St.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 231 East 17th St., N. Y. Reopens Sept. 30. Address THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 FIFTH AVENUE. COLLEGE PREPARATION.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF **Dr. J. Sachs,** SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 WEST 59th ST., REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896. THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES. SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 WEST 59th ST., REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896. COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES. LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1896. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 14TH AND 15TH OF SEPTEMBER. Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

The secret of Thomas Arnold's influence over his pupils was personal contact. Boys want sympathy, and they cannot be permanently influenced till they feel they have it.

Lakewood Heights School Among the Pines. Thorough and Attractive. Aim: The development of moral, intellectual, and physical manhood. JAMES W. MOREY, Lakewood, N. J.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. The student, not the class, is the unit. Equal advantages for the bright and the slow. Languages by natives; 800 feet above sea level; healthy and dry. Catalogue. J. C. PLA, B. S., Principal. Rev. C. L. STEEL, A. B., Chaplain.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL.—Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Prin., Albany, N. Y.

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New-York Law School, Day School, 120 Broadway. Evening School, Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years. Graduate course, one year. High standards. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

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PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue, or address CLEMENT C. GAINES, President. Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS, (Lyceum School of Acting.) Carnegie Hall, N. Y. City. FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, Pres. Thirteenth year begins in October. Write for catalogue.

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AN ASSORTMENT OF Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid and assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. 326 East 57th St.; ring Savage's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist in waiting if necessary, or do plain sewing; private family; city or country; reference. Mina, Box 101, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young Scotchwoman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; city or country; best city reference. A. D., Box 133, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or nursemaid; willing and obliging; city preferred. K. K., Box 114, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid or waitress; five years' city reference from last place. 449 8th Av., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 106 9th Av., McGreen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French young married woman; speaks English; as chambermaid and sewer. 138 West 33d St., Room 10.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl as first-class chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. 347 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing. 5 West 69th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing or to wait in private family; best city reference. 352 West 12th St.

Cooks.

COOK and BUTLER.—By an English couple; wife as thoroughly competent French and American cook; dinners, luncheons, &c., catering and marketing, if required; husband as first-class butler and valet; where second man or parlormaid is kept; best personal references. L. W., 307 East 38th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two sisters; one as good cook and do plain washing; other as chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly competent; together with a private family in the country; good reference. C. M., Box 124, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman; understands all branches of cooking; the care of bachelor's apartments; would do washing and repairing; reference; personal calls. J. S., 449 West 52d St., in store.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; no objection to a small, coarse wash. Call, Monday, at 909 6th Av., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages $20. C. C., Box 115, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference; wages not under $30. A. B., Box 126, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a respectable young Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference. L. N., Box 132, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By two girls together as cook, laundress, waitress, and chambermaid; have first-class city references. 519 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By woman as competent cook in private family; has first-class city references. 519 Lexington Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. Cook, 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference. 321 East 59th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; excellent and best references. 110 East 47th St., Egan's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook for private family; best city reference. E. Z., 224 West 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent cook and laundress; good city reference. 446 3d Av., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best of references. 449 8th Av., ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best reference. Call, two days, at 126 West 27th St.

COOK.—By elderly woman as first-class cook; best city reference. 306 West 47th St. Cahill.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker to go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; terms reasonable. Moran, 886 West 19th St.

DRESSMAKER—By a first-class dressmaker; out by day; city reference. 697 Amsterdam Av.; dressmaker's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Home or day; will make alterations on cloaks or costumes; plush garments steamed; finest workes on seal garments; will alter, remodel, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Reasonable; wishes work out or home. G. P., Times Branch, 1,334 3d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced resident or visiting governess pupils in thorough English branches, music, drawing, and painting; very successful teacher; will give lessons out of town; city references. Education, Box 128, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By educated North German lady, (Hanover,) with highest references, who teaches elementary branches; willing to take entire charge of children. M. M., Pharmacy, Sutton Place, Avenue A, corner of 59th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined, educated lady; teaches perfect French, German, English; excellent seamstress and traveler; as governess, housekeeper, or companion; highest references. Europe, 251 West 24th St.

GOVERN

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:20.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed, or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Last Stroke—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wizard of the Nile—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—A Parlor Match—8:00.
HOYT'S—Sue—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—Half a King—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—8:00.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

Readers of the Sunday Times should make sure that they receive the illustrated Magazine Supplement with each copy.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896.

BRYAN AND LINCOLN.

"I have seen," said LOWELL in his address on Democracy, "the wisest statesman and most pregnant speaker of our generation, a man of humble birth and ungainly manners, of little culture beyond what his own genius supplied, become more absolute in power than any monarch of modern times through the reverence of his countrymen for his honesty, his wisdom, his sincerity, his faith in GOD and man, and the nobly humane simplicity of his character." This was ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a representative of the "common people" of America in the highest sense. The lesson of his rise from the "rail splitting" of the West to the governing of the whole country is the lesson of the impotence of class distinctions in a democracy such as our own.

Mr. BRYAN is blind to this lesson. On the occasion of his introduction to the people of the East, of "the enemy's country," he quoted from the message that LINCOLN sent to Congress in 1861: "No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned." Mr. BRYAN told his audience that he repeated this language "with unqualified approval," and that he joined in the warning that followed: "Let them beware of surrendering a political power they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost." This is a misapplication of LINCOLN'S words, a distorting of them with demagogic and strife-breeding intention, and is unworthy an honest orator. Mr. BRYAN ignored the opening sentences of the paragraph, the latter part of which he quoted. It reads:

"Again, as has already been said, there is not of necessity any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States a few years back in their lives were hired laborers. The prudent penniless beginner in the world labors for wages a while, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted," &c.

Mr. LINCOLN himself quoted from this message in his reply to the Workingmen's Association of the City of New-York, and he added:

"The strongest bond of human sympathy outside of the family relation should be one uniting all working people of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds. Nor should this lead to a war upon property, or the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

Mr. BRYAN should be ashamed to quote LINCOLN. Every word of that noble man ought to be a rebuke. Let him read—in silence—the inaugural address of 1861:

"I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Even at that moment of an impending conflict which was to end only with the Administration and the life of the President his words were those of peace. Contrast them with these of BRYAN:

"Look at the bond-holding class and the money-changing classes, the brokerage classes of New-York who are trying to fasten a gold standard upon the people of this country, not openly, but secretly and in disguise, and then turn back 1,800 years when the meek and lowly Saviour threw the same kind of people out of His temple because they had made His house a den of thieves."

Mr. LINCOLN spoke words of peace on the verge of war. Mr. BRYAN'S words are those of war in a time of peace.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CONGRESS.

All the recent indications give promise of the election of a majority of sound-money Representatives in the Fifty-fifth Congress. The majority may not be so large as it is in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and it may be larger. If larger, the majority beyond that now held by the Republicans probably will be made up of sound-money Democrats, who will be ready to talk and vote on financial propositions along parallel lines with the sound-money Republicans.

The managers for the sound-money men and the silverites are making "claims," sometimes so great as to sound preposterous, and often based upon mere desire or conjecture. But there are some indications that may be relied upon without accepting the "claims" of any party.

As to what Maine will do, there ceased to be any doubt when that State chose a solid Republican delegation of four Representatives, who have been gold-standard men on every roll call. There can be very little doubt that Massachusetts will do as well for sound money, in repeating its vote of two years ago, by which an almost solid Republican delegation was elected. Connecticut will almost certainly elect four Republican Representatives. In this State the Democrats may elect a Representative or two, but it is difficult to see how, with the party in a greater state of demoralization than it was in 1894, when only six Democrats were elected in the whole State, the silver faction can be relied upon to do as well as the united party did two years ago.

Unless we are absolutely mistaken about the meaning of such indications as have been furnished by votes and reports, we are justified in assuming that the States named in the accompanying list will furnish the number of sound-money supporters in Congress set opposite to their names:

California	3	New-Jersey	8
Connecticut	4	New-York	30
Illinois	20	Ohio	19
Indiana	12	Pennsylvania	30
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	2
Maine	4	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	12	West Virginia	4
Michigan	12	Wisconsin	10
New-Hampshire	2		
Total			185

The whole membership of the House is 358; so that it looks extremely probable that a working sound-money majority would be chosen from seventeen States. If the assurances from California given by sound-money men are to be relied upon, that State will do much better than the table does for it. A vote or two, on the other hand, may be lost out of the table by political blunders in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and West Virginia. But it is incredible that anything short of almost criminal mismanagement should greatly reduce the figures for sound money. There are still left, however, twenty-eight States, of which no account whatever has been made. In the group of States next given it is reasonable to believe that, under the existing political conditions, they will furnish at least the number of sound-money members attributed to them:

Kansas	4	Nebraska	3
Kentucky	3	North Carolina	3
Maryland	3	North Dakota	1
Minnesota	3	Washington	2
Missouri	5		
Total			27

These figures must be regarded as very conservative by those Republicans who are gaining the settled belief, from day to day, that what was feared a short time ago as the overwhelming silver wave, was but a bubble that will be effectively burst when it strikes the ballot boxes. Kansas may choose twice as many Representatives. Kentucky, with the wide division of the once dominant party, a wider division than existed two years ago, when five Republicans were chosen, is likely to do better now. Missouri has ten Republican Representatives in the Fifty-fourth Congress, and the party divisions in the State do not promise to justify the conservatism that cuts the Republican delegation in half. It would not be at all surprising should Nebraska elect six Republicans to Congress. At all events, it seems tolerably certain that there will be in the Fifty-fifth Congress not less than 212 Representatives who will not vote to pass a bill for the free coinage of silver "without the consent of any other nation on earth."

Delaware may elect a Republican. Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Wyoming, may add to the list of opponents of free silver. With a strong effort the friends of sound money may easily extend their line until the majority for sound money in the Fifty-fifth Congress will be as strong a bulwark of defense as that in the Congress that will expire on March 3, 1897.

SURFACE AND ELEVATED TRAVEL.

It was a striking table which appeared in our news columns yesterday showing the falling off in travel by the elevated roads and the increase on the surface roads during the past three years in this city.

The change is largely due to the introduction of cable traction and the adoption of the transfer system on the two great surface systems of Broadway and Third Avenue. The capacity of the roads has been increased by the cable cars and their field has been extended by additions to their lines and the interchange of passengers with other lines without double fare.

This would account for a growth in surface traffic without any drawing upon that of the elevated roads, but the draft has been sufficient to reduce the number of fares collected per annum by more than 35,000,000 since 1893. This is partly due to an improved service and increased speed on the surface over the same lines occupied by the elevated roads or parallel to them and near by. But in a measure it is due to the public impatience with the unnecessarily bad service of the elevated roads. The Manhattan Company is receiving a part of the penalty which it deserves for systematically disregarding the comfort and convenience of a public which it assumed to be dependent upon it.

The elevated railroads have been losing their short-distance traffic and the surface roads have been acquiring a part even of their long-distance traffic. Neither system meets the requirement for the latter, and however they may balance or divide the existing traffic between them, the need of adequate means of rapid transit is constantly growing.

HILL.

Whether or not DAVID BENNETT HILL is responsible for the Thacher fiasco, the figure which he cuts in American politics to-day is ridiculous and contemptible. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS of Massachusetts, throwing away his principles to espouse a bad cause and going into the fight with the fierce vigor of a desperado, is respectable in comparison. BRYAN, deluding himself with the idea that he is the champion of a wronged and oppressed people, blindly defying the light of reason, and in the fervor of maddened ignorance beating against the facts of human experience, commands admiration in contrast with the sneak who mopes like a bird of ill omen in the obscurity of Wolfert's Roost.

Adept in the petty tricks of the self-seeking politician, HILL never had the least conception of a moral sense operating in the political action of the American people, and knew not how to appeal to conscience and rely upon courage. "Little valiant, great in villainy," "ever strong upon the stronger side," when he had power over the organization of his party he used it ruthlessly to promote his own ends until the aroused indignation of the people brought him to disaster.

Four years and more ago, in his petty spite against the great leader of his party whom he was ambitious to supersede, he pandered to the very forces in the South and West which grew to control the Chicago Convention of this year, and if he had been able to make himself their leader he might have been where BRYAN stands to-day. He was morally capable of it, but had not the sincerity to command confidence or the persistency to win support.

Baffled and defeated in 1892, HILL seemed to have learned the lesson of experience and been put upon good behavior, but the Ethiopian doth not change his skin nor the leopard his spots. You can no more inspire a moral sense in the man that has it not than you can "plant a soul under the ribs of death." When the test comes, he is sure to fail. Like the "Summer soldier and the sunshine patriot" in a critical time, he "shrinks from the service of his country," even from that of his party.

HILL came from Chicago in July with an opportunity such as comes to few men in a lifetime—the opportunity to retrieve the failures and blunders of the past by at last rising to an occasion that required fidelity and courage. It was not in him. In the face of a contest that was trying men's souls he faltered and resorted to shifty devices to be on neither side. He might have led the forces of party honor and saved the organization that was looking for guidance from the slough into which it has fallen. It would have been something if he had come out boldly for the idol of regularity and led the hosts of dishonor to a deserved defeat. He would at least have looked like a man. He has not that aspect now.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Tammany Hall is in a fair way to be able, when this year's campaign is ended, to brag that in about the worst estate of that political organization it has enjoyed a few moments of unusual distinction. It may seem, when the returns of Nov. 3 have afforded an opportunity to judge of the popular estimate of men and policies, to have been nothing more than what an ex-Tammany man has described as mere "conspicklosity," a little sound and fury signifying nothing. But just now the Tammany machine is in that condition in which it would prefer to be alluded to by the press as the late Col. MICHAEL CREGAN candidly admitted he would, in terms of unmerited opprobrium rather than be ignored as unworthy of notice in any way whatever.

When Candidate BRYAN submits himself next Tuesday to the uses which the managers of the Tammany meeting fancy they have for him, to speak indoors and out of doors, to smile and to bow, Tammany will have succeeded, for the first time in so many years that the memory of the oldest Tammanyite runneth not to the contrary, in inducing a candidate for President to appear before it in person to solicit the votes of that organization.

Only the very young need to be reminded that neither in 1892, 1888, nor 1884 did the Democratic candidate for President address the people of New-York under the "auspices" of Tammany Hall. Gen. HANCOCK, in the campaign of 1880, did not consent to be a Tammany Hall attraction. Gov. TILDEN, a candidate for President, did not address a Tammany meeting. Neither did Gov. SEYMOUR in 1868 nor Gen. MCCLELLAN in 1864.

It must occur to that large proportion of Tammany Democrats who are not this year in activity in the organization, and whose inactivity is depriving the organization of all the distinction in names it has recently enjoyed, that BRYAN'S appearance in a Tammany Hall meeting is more a portent of disaster than a presage of victory. In former campaigns Tammany has not needed to be entreated by a Democratic Presidential candidate to vote for him, nor even in years when there was greatest disquietude in the Hall, in consequence of bad leadership, was Tammany so divided as to be regarded as in need of instruction from Nebraska as to whom to vote for.

Neither Tammany nor BRYAN is likely to be proud of the hitherto unheard-of appearance in Tammany Hall of a candidate for President. On the Tammany side there may be a superficial glow of satisfaction in having been able to induce one candidate in thirty years to make a personal appearance in the Wigwam, although the absence of the leading braves, when BRYAN comes to utter his juvenilities, may quickly turn the glow into a chill. And Mr. BRYAN cannot help thinking, if he may be assumed to indulge in thinking, that there must be something ominous in the situation when the organization that has so long prided itself upon its superb discipline to hold it together relies upon the personal presence and appeals of the candidate of a divided party to restrain the organization from falling into absolute demoralization and powerlessness.

LONDON MEGRIMS.

The writers of The London Spectator are by no means possessed by the average Englishman's self-satisfied ignorance of American affairs. Yet on the 19th that paper said:

"We are informed on good authority that the Treasury officials at Washington are seriously alarmed at one effect of the Bryan agitation. It has produced among the people a tendency to hoard gold, which makes it increasingly difficult to keep up the necessary supply of the metal. Should it prove to be impossible, America must either draw gold from Europe at any price, or pay all obligations in silver—that is, practically must abandon the gold standard. Desperate efforts will be made to avoid the calamity during the six weeks of uncertainty which still remain, but the desire to secrete gold during that period will, of course, increase. The matter is of importance to this country as well as the Union, for a severe drain of gold to America would run up the rate for money and run down the prices of all securities. A mere hint of it almost produced a panic on 'Change."

At the date of the publication of this the gold reserve in the United States Treasury had risen quite above the safety point. Gold was coming this way, not by "desperate efforts," but in pursuance of the laws of trade. The rise of 25 per cent. in the Bank of England had been made, and American securities, instead of falling, had advanced. The demand for gold had largely been turned to the Continent, and what there was of "panic" in London was caused much more by the condition of things in Constantinople than by any view, just or mistaken, of the American situation. There is no one more foolish than a panic-stricken English financier, unless it be an "Able-Editor" trying to give a solemn explanation of something that does not exist.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

When Mr. CONSTABLE took charge of the Building Department he incurred the hostility of a large number of builders by the delay in passing their plans, against which they made a public clamor. It turned out, however, that the delay was made necessary if the examination of plans was to be a real examination, as required by law, and not a sham, as it had frequently been in practice. The builders came to recognize in time that the new Superintendent merely meant to do his duty, and the opposition abated.

How completely it has now disappeared may be judged from the petition of the architects to the Mayor asking for a larger appropriation in order to allow of needful improvements and extensions in the work of the department. It is expressly stated in the petition that it has been drawn up and signed in order to show in tangible form the appreciation by the signers of the conduct of the department under Mr. CONSTABLE. The signers include almost every one of the well-known practitioners of architecture in New-York.

This is a tribute to Mr. CONSTABLE of which he has a right to be proud, and it ought to be more than a compensation for the misunderstanding and misinterpretation to which he was subjected at the outset of his administration. It is to be hoped and believed that the Mayor and the Board of Estimate will heed the petition. Certainly it must meet with public favor. The history of the Street Cleaning Department has shown that the taxpayers of New-York are willing to spend whatever is necessary to do the municipal business promptly and properly. What they are not willing to do is to have their money distributed among idlers and incompetents who make a false pretense of returning public service.

"The judgment of the people is swift and terrible against those who mislead and delude them. The people are never led astray by deceit or misrepresentation when they investigate for themselves. This they are doing this year in a marked degree. It is of no avail that party leaders appeal to passion when the people are alive to their own and the public interests."

This sounds rather like BRYAN, but it is the voice of MCKINLEY. The people are investigating "in a marked degree" the currency question just now, and they may be making up a "swift and terrible" judgment against those who mislead and delude them on that subject. Some other time they are liable to give their attention to those who mislead and delude them on the tariff question. They are not thinking much of that now, but MCKINLEY is talking about it in a way that sounds very much like BRYAN'S talk on the currency.

Mr. BRYAN said in his little speech at Lawrence, Mass., on Saturday:

"Sometimes it is difficult for us to stand in opposition to the sentiment arrayed against free coinage in the West, but difficult as it has been, I realize that those who champion our cause in the East have had more to contend with even than we have had, and I appreciate the courage of the man who can stand before his people, advance an opinion, and stand by it whether people agree with him or not."

There is no difficulty in standing in opposition to a "sentiment" unless it is the prevalent sentiment of the place. Does Mr. BRYAN admit that the "sentiment arrayed against free coinage" is the prevalent one even in the West? It really requires no courage in a man in the East to be in favor of free coinage, because nobody considers him in danger of accomplishing anything, and he has nothing to "contend with" except his own intelligence and conscience.

There is a suspicious look in the consolidation of three alleged underground railroad companies laying claim to a franchise for the Elm Street route, just as the Rapid Transit Commission is contemplating the adoption of it. Is this a scheme for "holding up" rapid transit again and extorting pay from the city for a franchise that was worth nothing, if it really existed, before the commission began to consider the Elm Street route?

It is announced that there are still 607 vacancies in the police force to be filled. As we have before said, the lack of applications for these places is a curious comment upon the distress which BRYAN and his silverites asume to prevail among the working classes. Here is a place requiring only an able body, an elementary education, courage, common sense, and good manners, paying $1,000 a year at the start, with a chance of promotion and a certainty of a pension in case of faithful service, and 600 of such places are going begging in the City of New-York.

GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS is a "biger man" than WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN—he is the nominee of four conventions, while BRYAN hails from but three. But wait till the 3d of November and look at them then. The indications are that the night of that day they will be of even size, each having received the smallest vote ever cast for a candidate for the office to which he aspires.

"What BRYAN said in his Washington speech about civil service was exactly right. It is contrary to the interests of this country that a class of office holders should be established indifferent to its welfare and taking no interest in the course of political events. But that is just the sort of class which is established when office holders were given life tenures. The proper thing in the civil service is to limit a man's term of office to a certain number of years."—Denver Republican.

There is not a single office holder in the service of the United States, except the Judges, who has been "given a life tenure." Those under the civil service law and rules may be discharged at any time. There is nothing in the law even to prevent their discharge because they do or do not support BRYAN. But their places cannot be filled by political favorites of the appointing officer unless these come out among the highest in a fair competitive examination. "What BRYAN said in Washington was exactly" wrong, in fact and in morals.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The venerable ex-Senator WILLIAM W. EATON of Connecticut, who is living quietly at his home in Hartford, but still taking interest in current politics, has essayed to explain to The Hartford Courant what, in his opinion, is the policy of Senator HILL of this State in the present campaign. "Were I in active politics to-day," said Mr. EATON, "I should try to do what Senator HILL has tried to do, as I understand it. I am not sure that I do understand it, but, if I do, he is trying to hold his party together. And that is right. I would go as far in that direction as I could without stultifying myself on the currency question. It is a pretty hard thing for a man in HILL'S position to see his party go to pieces. He had worked hard for it, and had a right to expect some sort of reward. Therefore, it is far from pleasant to have a crisis like this come up." Mr. EATON says he regrets the President did not recommend a tax on tea, coffee, and other luxuries, and $1 a barrel on beer. "It would have gone through," he says, "and then there would have been no need for the bond issues, which certainly are always a bad thing. If it had failed to go through, the fault would have rested with the Republicans, and all this present growling against the Administration would not have been heard."

—In the desperate effort to explain BRYAN'S renewed invasion of "the enemy's country," a Connecticut friend of his is reported as saying that his speeches there are made for the Western farmers and not with a view of affecting the result of the coming election in New-England. The Hartford Times (sound-money Dem.) explains further: "Mr. BRYAN," it says, "is said to think that when the Populists of the West and South read how he stood up here and called Hartford plutocratic to its face they will believe that he had all the bank Presidents, insurance Presidents, 'money grabbers,' and 'money owners' of this 'centre of wealth' lined up before him and smarting under the severity of his censure. The fact was he was standing before several thousand persons, mostly men working for daily wages, who looked at him with curiosity, listened to him with courtesy, and cared for what he said not at all."

—All the Greek letter fraternities in Dartmouth College have united in an effort to reform what have been considered abuses in the "chinning methods" employed to induce recruits from each new class to join them. The agreement is that no member of any fraternity shall mention secret society matters to any student or prospective student before Nov. 20 in each college year; that any pledge to join made before that date shall be invalid, and that pledges made with members of the class of '99 or succeeding classes before the adoption of this agreement shall be considered invalid. That such an agreement as this can long be lived up to, however honestly entered into, is doubtful.

—The bicycle nowadays is with us everywhere, and its language is invading all realms of literature. Even political reports are not exempt, and it is not as surprising now as it would have been a little while ago to read in a Kentucky newspaper this ending of an account of a somewhat unsatisfactory joint discussion: "When it was all over, there stood the gaping crowd, no wiser than when they came, and two distinguished gentlemen from Lexington returned to their home each with a puncture in the tire of his reputation for greatness."

—The Denver (Col.) News (silverite) looks upon Mr. SEWALL as a man of prompt action, at any rate. "When he discovered," says The News, "that the American Merchant Marine Association was being used as a political machine in the interest of McKINLEY he at once withdrew from its membership. The association was supposed to be non-political and non-partisan, and Mr. SEWALL would not consent to have it dragged into the campaign." His "action" seems to have been to get out and leave the association to its fate.

—The nominations of SETH G. HEACOCK of Ilion and JAMES S. SHERMAN of Utica for Representative in Congress from the Twenty-fifth District (Herkimer and Oneida Counties) of this State have both been filed with the Secretary of State by the warring Republican factions, and the adherents of the former will appeal to the courts to sustain his regularity if the Secretary of State decides against him. The Sherman certificate was first filed, and his friends think this in itself should carry weight with the Secretary of State.

—The Elmira Gazette (Bryan free-silverite) is in a frantic state of mind because the National flag is appearing with the names of sound-money candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency upon it. It thinks that the names should be "torn off" and "the patriotic sense of propriety" should, without regard to party, protest against "this desecration of 'Old Glory,'" which "waves for all." The flag that waves for the maintenance of the country's honor is not being misused.

—Of the large number of Jews who were seen praying on Brooklyn Bridge on the Jewish New Year, The Jewish Messenger of this city says: "These poor Jews were simply repeating the Taschlich prayer, which bids them cast their sins into the sea, with a quaint reliance on the letter of the prophet's words."

—The Billings family held its annual reunion in Boston on Friday, Sept. 25, among the most interested and interesting of the large number present being CHARLES BILLINGS, who, though past threescore and ten, has been very active and successful in preparing the genealogy of the family.

—Candidate BRYAN may not lose as many votes in Indiana as has been expected. It is now announced that he will not be able to make any short speeches from the train in that State on his return trip West.

—Those Yale students should not have forgotten that an undelivered speech by Mr. BRYAN is not harmful to his cause.

PERSONAL.

—LEON VANIER, the French publisher whose death has already been mentioned in this column, was one of the most curious figures of Parisian literary life. He stood in the same paternal relation with the decadent poets of to-day that existed twenty-five years ago between LEMERRE and the Parnassians. His shop, on the Quai Saint-Michel, was the centre of all the gossip and scandal of symbolism and the point from which it radiated upon an astonished world. The publisher himself, says a writer in The Saturday Review, was a noticeable being, a little dark man, with bright brown eyes forever lifted in astonishment at somebody's cleverness—his own or another's; darting like a mouse from this corner to that of his artistically furnished "arrière-boutique," breaking off a conversation with a poet to sell a book to a stranger, himself personally and excitedly familiar with every feature of his business, enthusiastic rather than mercenary, yet with a rare eye to the possible profit to be made out of the success of the decadent movement. He died prematurely, at the age of forty-eight, having lived to see his incoherent verse-men talked about, but hardly popular.

—TEMPLETON, the veteran Boston correspondent of The Hartford Courant, writes thus of ex-Congressman WILLIAM EVERETT of Quincy: "The Doctor is achieving the reputation of one of the most effective orators in the country, and he has been sent for very extensively. He means to go into the more central Western States, where the contest is supposed to be most important, to a limited extent, but he says he must husband his strength. Some one asked him why he did not take a nomination for Governor, and follow GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS upon the stump, remarking that he would be just the man to do it. 'Because I am fifty-seven years old,' replied Dr. EVERETT, 'and cannot afford to risk my life. I have seen one of the best fellows that ever lived, many years my junior, killed by too much of this kind of work, in Gov. RUSSELL, and it has been a warning to me.' This is prudent and philosophical."

—SAMUEL B. CAPEN, Vice President of the Business Men's Non-Partisan Sound Money League of Boston, addressed the Congregational ministers of the city the other day upon current political and economic issues. "Not since the foundation of the Republic," he said, "has there been an election of such infinite importance as the one which is so soon to be decided. Not even that of 1860, which involved the slavery issue, went deeper to the very foundations of our National existence. It is not a time for harsh or bitter words, and it certainly is not a time to raise a sectional cry, for the questions are not and cannot be sectional. This Nation is one, and our interests are common interests. And that man is a public enemy who attempts to array class against class, the farmer and the laborer against the 'goldbugs' and Wall Street."

—Gen. JAMES L. CHALMERS emerges once more in Mississippi as a candidate for Representative in Congress. This time he has turned about politically, has become a free silverite, and is advocating the election of BRYAN and SEWALL. As The New-Orleans Picayune's correspondent says, CHALMERS has been everything by turns and nothing long, except an office seeker—of late years an unsuccessful one.

—The election of Episcopal Bishop of Western New-York to fill the position made vacant by the death of Bishop COXE will be held early in October. Among those mentioned for the succession are the Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY B. BREWSTER of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. JOHN S. LINDSAY of Boston, who are close friends.

—Speaker REED is going down into the newly gained friends' country, and will make speeches in October in several cities of Kentucky, the list including Louisville, Lexington, and Covington. He asked the Republican National Committee to send him into the doubtful States.

—The City Council of Waltham, Mass., is to care for the tomb of Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, in Grove Hill Cemetery, that city. It has been somewhat neglected of late.

—Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER after all seems to know when he is well off a ticket.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN BANKS

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

At the present time, when so many doubts hang over the financial horizon in the United States, it may be well to consider how this old, rich nation, manages her finances. During the past twenty years Great Britain has increased her banking capital £40,789,440, and the number of banking institutions during the same time by 1,601. This raises the number of banking establishments in the United Kingdom to a total of 9,437, which, it is estimated, control capital amounting to £1,005,000,000, ($5,025,000,000.) The actual paid-up capital of these banks, according to last official returns, published in 1894, was £84,458,634, to which must be added reserves amounting to £37,968,880, and holding actual deposits of £679,456,285. ($2,717,825,060.) The cash in hand in the Bank of England (or on call at short notice) was £165,000,000. These figures show the enormous strength as well as rapid increase in the banking institutions of this country, and any banker or statistical adept may quickly compare these figures with the present condition in the United States.

When we consider that the Bank of England's paid-up capital, together with her reserve fund, then amounted to £17,707,437, and her deposits to £63,274,080, and that institutions immediately surrounding this centre of the financial world hold assets amounting in the aggregate to very much more than these large figures, it can be safely stated that within a radius of a quarter of a mile of the Bank of England more actual capital is controlled than is contained in all Europe besides. This might not be the case were it not that many institutions whose offices are situated in that small space govern in many instances from 100 to 200 branches each, and agencies scattered over the United Kingdom, as well as throughout the world outside. For instance, the Bank of Scotland and Ireland, as well as numerous other banks in both divisions of the kingdom, are largely governed from this centre. It must also be added that numerous colonial banks are governed from head offices in London, and in all this concentration of banking capital at one point lie the strength and influence of the British system of finance. For instance, the Union Bank of Australia, with capital and reserve amounting to £2,500,000, controls a deposit line of £16,930,110. The Bank of New South Wales, with £2,801,875 capital and reserve, has deposits of £17,421,081, and the Bank of Australasia, with £2,400,000, has deposits of £14,669,652. These I give as instances of the capital controlled here, which is mainly used in the colonies of Great Britain, and like instances are numerous. It will be observed that either one of these institutions has a larger line of deposits than any bank in the United States; and I may add that even little New-Zealand has a bank holding £8,213,200 deposits, which exceeds the deposits of our far-famed Chemical Bank of New-York or the First National Bank of Chicago.

It appears to me that the great features of strength the British banking system enjoys are attributable to the concentration of the governing power of these large sums at one point, namely, the head office. This system of branches and agencies, scattered throughout the kingdom and its colonies, (which in many instances have built up quite large sub-banks,) still acts under the control of this one head, which must be better advised of the financial position of the world than the numerous branches possibly could be. Furthermore, when high rates for money rule at any branch point, the branch is quickly supplied from headquarters with low-rate money, to ease the local demand. And, further, as an illustration of what British commerce does for her far-off places, the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation" has a capital of $10,000,000, a reserve fund of $4,500,000, a circulation of $9,869,626, and the deposits and bills payable together amount to the enormous sum (for that far-off place) of $113,729,689.

It certainly appears to me that the system now prevailing in the United States, by which bank capital is taxed highly, and the system of small, irresponsible banks prevails throughout the interior of the country, instead of branches of large institutions situated in monied centres, has had much to do with bringing on our present and recent financial distress, as well as in bringing about the panics of past years; and the sooner a transformation of the whole banking system is brought about the better it will be for the prosperity of the country. With the very large exports of the United States, and its almost unbounded capacity for production, it ought to be one of the strongest countries in the world in its financial resources; and yet Wall Street, New-York, is the largest borrower to-day known to the world. This country being the greatest lender in the world, the authorities of the United States ought to be very careful how they repeat their errors of the past.

Not having visited this country for over twenty years until now, I cannot help noticing the great improvement in the seeming prosperity and comfort on every hand; and what is more, the inhabitants all seem well to do, and I observe fewer beggars in the streets, even in this overpopulated metropolis, than I would meet in the streets of New-York or Chicago, where cheap abundance is everywhere to be found. There must be a cause for this, and I think it is to be found mainly in a bad and changeable Government. Too much political excitement prevails at short intervals, and liberty has been turned into license far too much, and may yet prove the ruination of the Nation. I would therefore say that, as Great Britain is our best customer and controls the capital which we need for developing our vast resources, great care should be taken by the authorities in America to not unnecessarily alienate the mother country, but rather seek more intimate relations with her, and then proceed to pattern after her methods in our commercial and financial management.

WILLIAM H. MORRELL.

LONDON, Sept. 17, 1896.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Will you kindly state the value of liquors consumed in the United States during a year, per latest statistics? F. A. C.

The World Almanac for 1896 gives the following figures for 1894, in gallons:

Distilled Spirits, Domestic—		
From fruit	1,430,553	
Other	88,046,771	
		89,477,324
Imported		1,063,885
Wines, domestic		18,040,385
Imported		3,252,729
Malt liquors, domestic		1,033,373,273
Imported		2,940,949
Total		1,148,153,555

—[EDITOR TIMES.]

The Cost of the Free-Silver Issue.

From The Providence Journal.

The significance of the abandonment of the East by the silverites may be seen in the fact that the States where hope is now given up cast, in the aggregate, nearly half their Electoral votes for Cleveland in 1892. It is only this year that these States have become "the enemy's country" for the Democratic Party.

MR. GLADSTONE CRITICISED

GERMAN EDITORS DO NOT LIKE HIS ANTI-TURKISH SPEECH.

They Declare that Some of His Suggestions Are Absurd—The Address Likely to Add to the Evils It Deplores—The Career of Prof. Thoumayan in the Turkish Empire—Circumstances of the Death of Frau Klafsky-Lohse.

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BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The anti-Turkish speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone at last Thursday's mass meeting in Liverpool has been widely published here and generally commented on by the newspapers, a majority of which speak of the address unfavorably. The Vossische Zeitung is the most indulgent of any of the leading journals in its criticisms, and goes no further than to express hope that the words of the former Prime Minister of Great Britain will have a sobering effect upon the Sultan and the palace clique behind him. At the same time the Vossische suggests the possibility that the almost violent language employed by Mr. Gladstone may reawaken the fanaticism of the Moslems and the Armenian revolutionists and their followers, leading to the very results which he so strongly denounced.

Prof. Thoumayan's Career.

The practical expulsion from Berlin a few days ago of Prof. Thoumayan, the Armenian lecturer who came to Germany for the purpose of organizing anti-Turkish meetings, has had a tendency to dampen any possible official sympathy with the Armenians. To the German official mind Prof. Thoumayan is a mere agitator who perhaps may be personally irreproachable, but politically is indistinguishable from the wildest and most fanatical Huntchakist, or Armenian revolutionist. According to the semi-official version of the incident published in The Cologne Gazette, Prof. Thoumayan owes his life to the German Ambassador to Turkey, who interceded in his behalf when the professor was sentenced to death as a conspirator in Armenia and procured for him a reprieve on the strength of Thoumayan's undertaking to abandon his anti-Turkish agitation.

Nevertheless, despite the fact that he received repeated warnings from the Berlin police, Thoumayan continued his attacks upon the Sultan, and his crowning offense was committed in his declaration at a recent Anarchist meeting that the Porte itself had arranged the affair of taking possession of the Ottoman Bank. In recounting the details of this incident, however, The Gazette omits mention of the fact that Prof. Thoumayan went to the meeting mentioned in company with a well-known and highly respected Berlin clergyman for the main purpose of refuting the statement which had been made by Anarchist orators that the Armenian movement was purely Anarchistic. Dr. Lindauer, the Anarchist leader, having repeated this declaration, Prof. Thoumayan denied the truth of the allegation with much warmth. He repudiated all connection with the revolutionary manifestos which had emanated from London, and, having disposed of this matter, proceeded to denounce the Sultan and the higher officials of the Turkish Government. The meeting was somewhat disturbed by the professor's expression of his sentiments, and several speakers who followed him declared that he was a paid agent of the Russian secret police. Prof. Thoumayan has not yet been actually expelled, though he is constructively under that ban, he having been informed that the threat of his expulsion from Germany will be immediately executed if he makes another attempt to address a public meeting.

The East African Troubles.

Suspicions are expressed within the circles of the German Colonial Party that the British are fomenting the trouble which has arisen in German East Africa, into which the Wawemba tribe have made inroads from English territory. More serious than this, however, is the rising of the Wahehe tribe, which has re-erected the fort at Kwikuru, which the Germans had previously destroyed, and has also driven the small detachment of German troops there out of the country. An expedition consisting of 200 men has been sent to punish the Wahehes, and if this measure is not successful Baron von Wissmann, the Governor of German East Africa, who is now in Berlin, will return to Africa immediately with a larger force.

The gale which prevailed Friday and Saturday caused great damage to property and considerable loss of life along the North Sea coast and far inland. The River Elbe rose twelve feet on Friday, as a result of which the cellars of many buildings near the river were flooded and scores of vessels were carried away from their moorings. The River Ems was also forced over its banks, and thousands of acres of land were submerged. A barge was capsized by the force of the wind in the upper Elbe, and six persons were drowned.

SURROUNDED BY INSURGENTS.

Twenty-three Spanish Soldiers Killed by the Cuban Rebels.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Through the efforts of Consul General Lee an order has been issued by Capt. Gen. Weyler, directing the release of Samuel T. Tolson, the American citizen who was arrested recently on board the Ward Line steamer Seneca at this port. A condition attached to his release is that he shall leave the island on Wednesday next.

Thirty-five Spanish volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Romero, were surrounded by a superior force of insurgents as they were leaving the town of Quivican, Province of Havana. A desperate fight ensued, the Spaniards attempting to cut their way through the rebels. Their efforts were without avail, but they did not cease to fight until twenty-three of their number were killed and four wounded.

Among the killed was Lieut. Romero. The volunteers who escaped report that severe losses were inflicted on the rebels.

THE SULTAN'S LIFE THREATENED.

The Young Turkey Party Says He Should Be Dethroned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.—A circular issued by the Young Turkey Party has been secretly distributed throughout the city. It condemns the action of the Sultan as being contrary to the principles of Islam and cites the Koran to prove this. Continuing, it declares that such action entails the Sultan's dethronement and possibly his death.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople denying the recent reports that attempts had been made to assassinate the Sultan, and that there had been a mutiny among the troops at the Yildiz Kiosk.

THE DANUBE FREE FOR NAVIGATION

The Obstruction Known as the Iron Gate Removed.

BUDA-PESTH, Sept. 27.—The great engineering work of removing the obstruction in the Danube known as the Iron Gate, between Alt-Orsova, in Hungary, and Gladova, in Servia, has been finally accomplished, and to-day the river was opened to navigation with elaborate ceremonies by Emperor Francis Joseph.

His Majesty was accompanied by King Carol of Roumania, and King Alexander of Servia. A large number of diplomats, Ministers of State, and distinguished men was present. Included in the programme was a procession of steamers through the Iron Gate, which afforded proof of how successfully the work of removing the obstacles to navigation had been accomplished. Great crowds from the neighboring towns were present, as was also a large number of troops. The day was fine and the ceremonies passed with much éclat.

Mutiny of Prisoners in Rhodes.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch to the Central News from Athens reports a mutiny among the Turkish and Greek prisoners who are confined on the Island of Rhodes. Troops were called upon to restore order, but the prisoners, instead of obeying orders to disperse attacked the soldiers, and a desperate fight occurred. Before the prisoners were subdued twenty men were killed and forty wounded.

Redmond, Dillon, and Daly Spoke.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27.—An amnesty meeting was held at Tipperary to-day, which was notable from the fact that Messrs. Redmond, Dillon, and Daly all spoke. This is the first occasion since the death of Mr. Parnell when these rival leaders have addressed an audience from the same platform.

Put into Falmouth for Repairs.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The new steamer Ardath, which sailed from Greenock Sept. 21 for New-Orleans, has put into Falmouth, having lost her funnel, had her boats smashed, and sustained other damage to her decks when off Somerton. No one on board was hurt.

All of Her Crew Were Drowned.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Advices received here show that the steamer Magadena foundered during a gale off the coast of the Department of Landes, in Southwestern France. All the members of her crew were drowned.

WILL BUY THE OHIO SOUTHERN.

A Syndicate Headed by John Jacob Astor of New-York.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 27.—It has been current rumor that Calvin S. Brice would be the purchaser of the Ohio Southern Railroad, running from Lima to Wellston, at the sale Nov. 7. This statement is entirely without foundation, however. The people who will buy the property are, it is authoritatively stated, John Jacob Astor of New-York and Messrs. Haskell and Michie of Lima, and Joseph Hegrue, who was until recently receiver of the road. Mr. Astor is the moneyed man.

The syndicate also owns the Lima Northern, and Mr. Astor owns the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western, which extends from Findlay to Fort Wayne. Mr. Astor is President of the road, and it is to be put into a system with the Ohio Southern and Lima Northern. The Ohio Southern has been in the hands of receivers for several months.

FREIGHT RATES GO DOWN.

Result of the Collapse of the Western Association.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The expected demoralization of rates consequent upon the withdrawal from the Western Freight Association of the Santa Fé and the Rock Island and Roads has already begun, though in reality there was much demoralization before the crash came. Friday both the Chicago Great Western and the Alton put in a rate of $2 per ton on hard coal from Chicago to Kansas City. The Great Western also announced a rate of $1.90 per ton to St. Paul and intermediate points, the same rate to apply to Hampton and Lyle, Iowa, and intermediate points. The old rates were $3 and $2.50, respectively.

The withdrawal of the Rock Island and Santa Fé is accepted as the virtual collapse of the Western Freight Association, and a general reorganization is looked for. The favorite plan in the discussions now is to follow the lines of the Joint Traffic Association, which has proved so satisfactory in the case of Eastern lines. Thus far, however, all is mere talk, and a period of demoralization must ensue before the unruly freight men will be ready for another combination.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association has been called for Monday to consider detail matters.

ENDED HIS LIFE WITH GAS.

A Man Registered as S. Rosinsky Found Dead at the Sinclair House.

A man who registered as S. Rosinsky, New-York, engaged a room at the Sinclair House about 11 o'clock Saturday evening, and was found dead yesterday morning.

One of the bell boys, in passing through the hall, detected the odor of gas, and it was traced to the room occupied by Rosinsky. The door was forced open and the body was found lying on the bed. The windows and transom were tightly closed, and the gas had been turned on.

From papers in the man's clothes it was supposed that his name was Meyer Sonde of 220 Newark Avenue, Jersey City. No one was known at that address. The only S. Rosinsky given in the New-York City Directory was alive last night and at his home.

The man was apparently a Hebrew about thirty-eight years old. He was 5 feet 10 inches tall, had dark hair and eyes, and a dark mustache. He wore a black diagonal coat and vest, in which were $2.

No letters were found giving any reason for the suicide.

The body was removed to the Morgue.

SUFFERINGS IN LIBERIA.

Six of the Colored Emigrants Return with a Sad Story.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Among the passengers whom the steamship Waesland, from Liverpool, landed here to-day, were six colored people, who were overjoyed at finding themselves again in the United States. They were Taylor Smith of Forest City, Ark.; his wife and two children, and two friends, and they all had a sad story to tell of the want, misery, and hunger suffered by the negro Southern colonists who sailed from Savannah in the Lauraude last March to try their fortunes in the black republic, Liberia.

Mr. Smith stated that nearly one-half of the 202 persons taken to Monrovia on the Horsa, which left Savannah some time before the Lauraude, were dead and buried long ago. Luckily for him, he took with him $800, which enabled him to return home. When he left, old friends, half-naked and crippled by disease, hobbled out into the surf to bid him what they all felt would be a last farewell.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Alsenborn, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. S. Foster.

SS Peninsular, (Port,) Bettincourt, Lisbon Sept. 11, St. Michael's 15, St. George 16, Terceira 16, Fayal 17, Flores 18, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Bark St. Peter, (Br.,) Skaling, Buenos Ayres 61 ds., with hides to Funch, Edye & Co.; vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

Bark Lady Blessington, (Nor.,) Hansen, Gottenberg 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Matteawan, Benyon, Mobile Sept. 15, via Boston 26, with mdse. to Hogan & Son.

ITS SOLVENCY ASSERTED

EMPIRE LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

Philip Carpenter, Counsel for the Concern, Says the Default in the Case of Mrs. Goldstein on the Judgment of $700 Will Be Reopened and No Receiver Will Be Appointed—Satisfactory Settlement Promised by Her Lawyer.

"The Empire Loan and Investment Company," said its counsel, Philip Carpenter, last night, "is solvent. I went to Europe July 18, and have just returned; but I can state positively that the default in the case of Mrs. Goldstein, who secured a judgment of $700 against the company, will be opened. There will be no execution of judgment and no receiver will be appointed.

"I assert this without knowing what has occurred during my absence. I shall shall go to the office of the corporation to-morrow and fully inform myself up to date.

"As to Mrs. Goldstein, any one who has had to do with building and loan associations should know that a member cannot obtain a judgment against the association for more than the 'book order' of his or her shares; and such member cannot have execution or collect such a judgment until there is money in the treasury to meet it. The members are partners. One partner can get no more than the other. No partner is allowed to get an advantage over another by suit or judgment.

"I did not know of the Goldstein suit until THE NEW-YORK TIMES told me of it this morning. I have seen the Secretary of the Empire Loan and Investment Company, W. P. Stewart, Jr. He tells me that he saw Miles Rosenbluth the plaintiff's lawyer, Saturday afternoon and arranged a settlement that was satisfactory. Nothing was then said, Mr. Stewart insists, about a judgment. Mr. Rosenbluth on a former occasion had agreed that he would enter no judgment or take any action until after Oct. 1. The company had proposed to defend if a settlement had not been made.

"I repeat that the Empire Loan and Investment Company is solvent. Under the reorganization it has done little new business, but in the very nature of its transactions each investment must be an asset, while, as with all such associations, those who wish to withdraw must wait until there is money in the Treasury to pay them."

Rooms 713 and 714 in the Postal Telegraph Building should be a very beehive of industry, as they are jointly occupied by the Empire Loan and Investment Company and the American Investors' Trust. The latter concern, officers of the first-named corporation say, has an independent existence and scope—that of an agency through which land, a yacht, a house, or anything or commodity might be bought. Still it is somewhat interwoven with the Empire Company. Its capital is $100,000, and its officers were:

G. Percival Stewart, President; Dr. G. L. Peirce, Secretary; W. Peirce Stewart, Treasurer; Directors—James S. Nathans, Dr. George L. Peirce, Philip Carpenter, James C. Ross, John W. O'Bannon, and W. P. and G. P. Stewart.

This trust has been in existence about six months, but really operating only since June. So far it has done little business. A reorganization made Mr. O'Bannon President, and there were changes in some of the other offices. Mr. Carpenter is counsel for the Empire Company. Dr. Peirce is a brother-in-law of W. P. Stewart, and uncle both of G. P. Stewart and W. P. Stewart, Jr., who is Secretary of the Empire Company.

The last prospectus of the Empire Loan and Investment Company names its Directors as follows:

Edward B. La Fetra of La Fetra & Glaze, counselors, 38 Park Row; Albert A. Fenyvessy, capitalist, 253 Broadway; Charles R. Sickles, banker, 60 Broadway; I. Cobe of A. J. Cobe & Co., investment bankers, 100 Broadway; William M. Coyle, real estate dealer, 253 Broadway; William P. Stewart, Jr., investment securities, 253 Broadway; David Roedelsperger, 56 Beaver Street; Charles R. Terhune, Postmaster, Binghamton, N. Y.; Andrew J. Cobe of A. J. Cobe & Co., investment bankers, 100 Broadway; John W. O'Bannon, President of the J. W. O'Bannon Company, 72 Duane Street; Philip Carpenter, counselor, 38 Park Row.

Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell ceased to be a Director of the Empire Company last February.

A RAHWAY DOCTOR MISSING.

Started for This City Friday with a Large Sum of Money.

The family of Dr. Hector of Rahway, N. J., are fearful that something serious has happened to him, as he has not been at his home for several days. He has not been seen since last Friday.

A friend of the family, who refused to give his name, called at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and asked that a general alarm be sent our for Dr. Hector. He said that Dr. Hector had left Rahway on Friday to come to this city on business. He had tken a large sum of money with him, but just what amount is not known. Since that time the family has not heard from him. He is fifty years old, weighs about 200 pounds, and is 5 feet 10 inches in height. He has a florid complexion and wears no whiskers.

The police yesterday received a request to look out for Alice Hortense De Ces, fifteen years old, of 207 Sherman Avenue, Boston. She has been missing from her home since Sept. 22, and is supposed to have run away Frank A. Johnson of 463 Blue Hill Avenue, Holyoke, Mass., who notified the police, gave the following description of the girl: Five feet six inches in height, dark complexion and hair, hazel eyes. She wore a brown skirt, red jacket, brown straw hat, and black shoes.

Expulsion of Charles A. Byrne.

The expulsion of Charles A. Byrne, the playwright and dramatic critic, from Munn Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., which took place on Thursday last, has occasioned considerable talk among the Freemasons of the city. Expulsion from this order is of rare occurrence, and is considered the greatest disgrace that can befall a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Mr. Byrne, in connection with his expulsion, was fined $75 to cover the cost of the investigation of the charges made against him. The expulsion followed charges by George W. Lederer.

Little Lottie Dietz Not Kidnapped.

Detectives Herling and Keating of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station made an investigation yesterday of the supposed kidnapping of Lottie Dietz from her home, at 414 East Sixty-fourth Street, which was reported to Capt. Grant Saturday night. They learned that the child had been found on the street in an unkempt condition by her father, who took her to his mother's home, at 231 East Forty-sixth Street. The child's mother is willing that Lottie should remain with her grandmother.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—2 A. M.—233 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; occupant unknown; tenement; damage, $100.

—8:20 A. M.—312 East Thirty-sixth Street; John Byrne; tenement; damage none.

—5:20 P. M.—228 Elizabeth Street; no damage.

UNCLAIMED IN THE MORGUE.

George Curtis Wright Does Not Indicate that He Knew Mary Monroe.

The body of Mary Monroe, who killed herself on Saturday in the flat of her former friend, Mrs. Lenahan, at 218 West Twenty-second Street, lay unclaimed all day yesterday at the Morgue. Two men called to see it late in the afternoon. One of them said that the body was that of his cousin, Mary Monroe, and that he would send an undertaker to care for it and to arrange for the funeral. He said he lived in Arlington, N. J., but did not give his name. No undertaker had called for the body up to midnight.

Mary Monroe visited Mrs. Lenahan, with whom she at one time had lived, and asked for temporary shelter. She said she was living with an aunt in Brooklyn and had lost her purse. Mrs. Lenahan told her to make herself at home, and went out. Her visitor was dead when she came back. She had killed herself by affixing a rubber tube to the gas fixture and inhaling the gas. On a table beside her was a note addressed to George Curtis Wright at the office of the Higgins Carpet Factory, Forty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue. The letter addressed Mr. Wright as "Dear George," and asked him to send "Mamie" some money for lunch and a note making an appointment to meet her

The janitor of the flat said the woman had tried to send the note, but that, as she had no money, she could not find a messenger.

George Curtis Wright has been a widower since 1891. He is the father of Countess Zichy, and a few weeks ago was the defendant in abandonment proceedings brought by Estelle Redlich, who claimed to be his common-law wife. In her complaint Mrs. Redlich said that Mr. Wright had deserted her to follow Mary Monroe to Europe. The abandonment proceedings were dismissed when the case was heard in the Yorkville Police Court.

Mr. Wright's name is not in the Directory, and none of the employes of the carpet factory who were seen could give his address.

Mary Monroe had seemed in good spirits, Mrs. Lenahan said, and chattered merrily concerning her recent trip abroad, but made no mention of Mr. Wright.

She had dark eyes and curly, raven black hair, and an olive complexion that well set off her oval-shaped face. Her clothing was of the finest material, and perfect in fit and mode.

No marks were upon the clothing, nor any letters on her person.

INJURED IN A COLLISION.

Hansom and Road Wagon Come Together and Drivers Thrown Out.

A collision took place on the East Drive of Central Park, near Eighty-eighth Street, at a little before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which resulted in severe injuries to one driver. Peter Morris, the driver of a hansom, twenty-seven years old, living at 193 West Tenth Street, ran into a light wagon, driven by Henry Klaingst, fifty-five years old, of 138 West Fifty-third Street. In the hansom was Miss Houston of 138 Fifth Avenue. When the collision occurred she escaped without injury and was taken home by a friend who was passing in a carriage.

Klaingst was thrown from the wagon, and Park Policeman Mulvey found him unconscious and sent him to the Presbyterian Hospital in a Park ambulance. It is believed that he has a fractured skull. At 10 o'clock last night the injured man had not recovered consciousness.

Morris, the driver of the hansom, received contusions of the arm and shoulder, and, after having his injuries dressed by an ambulance surgeon, went home.

Klaingst's horse ran away and was captured at Ninety-second Street by a policeman. Both vehicles were badly smashed and were removed to the Park stables.

MR. SEIDL AT THE OLYMPIA.

First of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra's Concerts There.

The programme presented by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, under the leadership of Anton Seidl, was all too short for the appreciative audience that enjoyed it last evening at Hammerstein's Olympia Music Hall.

The concert was the first of a series that the excellent orchestra will give during the season, Sunday evenings, at Hammerstein's, and judging from the size of the audience and the enthusiasm displayed, the efforts of the musicians and the progressiveness of the managers of the house met with approval.

Mr. Seidl's orchestra has been brought to a high degree of perfection, having had the advantage of the practice in playing together for the Summer months without intermission, and its work last evening was admirable.

The programme had been selected with skill, the light touches here and there relieving the more advanced selections. The soloist of the evening was Mme. Rosalia Challia, heard in this city for the first time. Her voice is rich in color, not particularly sweet, but well trained. Her talent was best shown in an air from Verdi's "Balla in Maschera," although the Spanish songs she sang were pretty and well received.

"ARREST MY BROTHER, TOO."

Scorcher Without a Light Makes a Queer Request.

Bicycle Policeman Stephen Reardon of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station was standing at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue last night when a bicyclist came swiftly down the avenue with his light out.

"Hold on, officer," said the young man as Reardon started to lead him to the station, "my brother's coming down the hill and his light's out. I want you to arrest him, too."

As he spoke, the brother rode up on his wheel, with no light in his lantern. The policeman ordered him to light it at once.

"Arrest him, officer," said the policeman's prisoner; "I insist that you shall arrest him."

Reardon refused to comply with the request, and took his prisoner to the station. There the young man gave his name as Adolph Strausman, twenty-three years old, of 118 Ludlow Street. When asked why he wanted his brother arrested, he replied: "I wanted company in this place for the night."

But he did not have to stay for the night. The Sergeant released him and kept his bicycle as security.

SILENT VOTE FOR GOLD.

Result of a Poll Among Deaf-Mutes at Fifth Avenue Hotel.

For years it has been the custom of a group of deaf-mutes to gather at the Fifth Avenue Hotel each Sunday afternoon and converse for an hour or two in the sign language.

Fifteen were there yesterday, and they had a political discussion. At length a poll was taken. Seven were Republicans who will vote for McKinley. Three were Democrats, who will vote for Palmer and Buckner, and five were Popocrats for Bryan.

Theodore S. Rose of 19 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street was one of the group. He has a sense of humor. He has learned to speak, although deaf.

"Some of those boys," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "do not say how they will vote. They will simply go into the voting booth, vote as they please, and not say a word about it."

One of the party took a slip of paper and wrote this note, which he gave to the reporter:

"McKinley no good, on account of high tariff. I am for Palmer and Buckner and gold."

DEAD, HER NAME UNKNOWN

A YOUNG WOMAN'S LIFE ENDS IN A MIDWIFE'S HOUSE.

Mrs. Becker, Who Conducted the Place, Not Found—Her Daughter and a Servant Arrested—Man and Woman Also Arrested, but Released—The Girl Called "Miss Smith"—Coroner Notified by a Doctor Who Attended Her.

A young woman died at noon yesterday at 622 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street while under the care of Mrs. C. Becker, a midwife. Her identity is not known. At Mrs. Becker's she was called "Miss Smith."

Coroner Fitzpatrick, when notified of the case, sent word to the police, and Capt. Creeden of the Morrisania Police Station sent a squad of police to the house with instructions to arrest every one they found there. They arrested two women, one a servant and the other a daughter of Mrs. Becker, and a man and woman who said they were husband and wife lately arrived in the city, who had hired a room from Mrs. Becker. The man and woman were released and returned to their room. The servant and Mrs. Becker's daughter were locked up.

Mrs. Becker was seen to leave her house early in the morning. The police were unable to discover her whereabouts, and Coroner Fitzpatrick, who had gone to Morrisania with Dr. O'Hanlon to investigate the case, issued a warrant for her arrest.

The police refused to give any information about the case. Capt. Creeden said he was acting under instructions from the Coroner. He declined to give the names of his prisoners and the man and woman released from custody were almost equally reticent. They would not give their names because they said they did not wish to be mixed up in any police court proceedings. They said they believed Mrs. Becker's daughter was a Mrs. Kaufman. They knew she was married recently. They were quite innocently lodgers in the house, having been recommended there by friends who knew it before Mrs. Becker lived there.

Coroner Fitzpatrick decided late last night that there was no occasion for so much secrecy. His office was notified, he said, at 12:40 o'clock, by Dr. G. W. Thompson of 142 East Thirtieth Street, to send to Mrs. Becker's house to take the antemortem statement of a young woman who was dying there. She was dead when he arrived.

Dr. Thompson told the Coroner that he understood that the woman was a Dane. He said that she was very stubborn, and would tell absolutely nothing about herself or her friends. She said she was injured while riding a bicycle. He had performed operations after consultation with a Dr. Harvey. He was first called to attend the case on Sept. 16.

Mrs. Becker's daughter, Mrs. Kaufman, is only about sixteen years old. Coroner Fitzpatrick questioned both women. Before answering his questions, Mrs. Kaufman would appeal to the servant for information. The Coroner ordered the arrest of the women as witnesses in the case. They said Mrs. Becker left the house at 10 o'clock, as soon as she saw Miss Smith was likely to die.

Dr. William McChristie, with his father, John McChristie, lives at 624 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, next door to Mrs. Becker. They, with many of the other tenants of the immediate vicinity, have looked upon the midwife and the conduct of her establishment with suspicion for the last fifteen months.

Mr. McChristie said the house had been closely watched for six months, but that, although many suspicious circumstances had been noted, nothing had been discovered sufficiently tangible to justify a formal complaint. Neighbors have seen well-dressed men and women about the place.

Mrs. Becker, it is said, keeps a horse and carriage and fetches her well-to-do patients to the house late at night or early in the morning.

After Coroner Fitzpatrick and Dr. O'Hanlon had examined the body of the dead woman and decided that her death was the result of malpractice, they ordered its removal to the Morgue.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Walter L. Sinn.

Walter L. Sinn, son of Col. William Sinn, the Brooklyn theatrical manager, who was a partner in his father's enterprises, died at Colorado Springs Saturday of pulmonary troubles. Mr. Sinn was traveling with his mother, and she was with him when he died. The body will be brought to Brooklyn for burial.

Mr. Sinn was thirty-seven years old and was unmarried. He was born in Baltimore, Md., but received his education in Brooklyn. He studied at a public school, and afterward entered the Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated. He then entered his father's office, and under his guidance familiarized himself with every branch of the theatrical business. His father soon afterward took him into partnership. Mr. Sinn supervised the reconstruction of the Park Theatre in 1890, and the decoration of the interior of the Montauk Theatre, which was opened a year ago under the joint management of his father and himself. All the details of the management of the Montauk Theatre were in his hands.

Mr. Sinn was Past Exalted Ruler of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, a member of the Grand Lodge, and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was extremely popular in social and business circles in Brooklyn.

Philip Ebling.

Philip Ebling, a brewer, died Saturday at his residence, 793 Eagle Avenue. He had been ill two months with inflammatory rheumatism, which finally affected his heart.

Mr. Ebling was born in this city thirty-five years ago, and when a young man went into the brewing business that had been established by his father. He was the general superintendent at the time of his death. He was a member of Wieland Lodge, No. 714, F. and A. M.; Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade, Melrose Turnverein, Aurora Liederkranz, K. O. S., and the Brewmasters' Association of America. Mrs. Ebling and a little daughter are living. Funeral services will take place Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The body will be interred in Woodlawn with Masonic rites.

Meetings in Dry Goods District.

Samuel H. Drew, a lawyer, at 309 Broadway, addressed the noonday meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club Saturday. He said the return of the Republicans to power would result in the opening of 800,000 furnaces and factories, which give employment to 5,000,000 mechanics and artisans. Therefore, he urged his hearers to vote for McKinley and Hobart. Speeches were also made by Oscar Hoffstadt, a dealer in woolens, and Col. W. J. Parkinson.

At the meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League, L. B. Von Gaasbeck said Bryan was attempting to break the record as a "drummer," but he was traveling in an opposite direction to a majority of his fellow-travelers.

"A dollar that cannot take a sea voyage," he said, "is not fit to use. It would shrink before the steamer left the dock. Bryan does not represent the true Democracy and his policy of repudiation will not go down with the American people."

Col. Nicholas Smith, a son-in-law of Horace Greeley, and John P. Morrow, also addressed the audience.

EFFICIENCY AND REFORM.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It has been very tersely suggested that there are two kinds of persons whom it takes to make up this world; the one class (constituting usually the minority) that goes ahead and does something, and other class that sits back and says: "Why did you not do it this way?" If one were now to believe all that the pessimists are saying, we would imagine ourselves to be on the crater of a dissolution, or the eve of a revolution in the matter of governmental affairs! Particularly has this been true concerning our metropolis in regard to the many changes that have been effected during the last few years. As a member of "The Ladies' Health Protective Association," from whose efforts have been evolved so many reforms, I have sometimes felt called upon to answer some of these "croakers" who are constantly sitting at home, in a supine position, complaining about everything that is done by any one else, and yet are doing nothing themselves. There never has been a time of more unmerited faultfinding than at this present era. This is an epoch of many attempted and, in many cases, of most successful reforms, but every step of the way has been blocked by adverse and often most scurrilous criticisms concerning the Government officials. Columns of "editorials," articles with scathing scare-head lines, and most false statements, are going uncontradicted. Sentences like these are being published: "Crime in the Metropolis Still Increases!" "Yesterday Was a Carnival of Crooks," while the same article states that 4,000 arrests were made by the Eldridge Street police alone in the month of August! Does this not show that those vested with authority are striving at least to stop the perpetration of crime? May I ask, Is it incumbent on them to reform the criminal? Or has not the public a duty resting on it in this matter? I claim such assertions are unjust. They are not a true representation of the whole facts. I feel our city is blessed with a better Government during its present management than it has been for many years previous. The police are here as a restrictive force only. Therefore, although not a lawmaker, or even a voter, believing there should be credit given to those to whom it is due, I wish, thus publicly, to say that "The Ladies' Health Protective Association" has had most efficient help in all its work, and no lack of collaboration in all of its reformatory measures whenever any of the ladies, either separately or conjointly, may have appealed to the present officials now in authority in the metropolis.

I wish now thus, in print, to thank such able representatives as Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Frederick Grant, and Mr. Peter Conlin for the same.

In order to produce such a wonderful change, whoever is in command must have wonderful powers combined with executive discipline. Mr. Conlin, our Chief of Police, not only had thirty years' experience on the force, but he had the benefit of military discipline as an officer in the civil war, having served the country from the beginning to the end of that sanguinary struggle to preserve the Union. All this is evinced in the way he manages the police force. He combines the régime of militarism with the chivalry of the American gentleman! To show that I am not alone in my estimate of these public matters appertaining to the management of our municipal affairs, I will give, as a verification of my statement, the view of another lady, who lived here during the old administration, and now visits the city under the new régime.

Having had her home desolated by the dread disease diphtheria, caused by the uncleanliness of our streets, in 1881, when there was such a slaughter of the "innocents," namely, the little ones of this city, as effective as was that in Herod's time, my friend went to Europe for a change of scene; she has now returned. A quotation from her present experiences may emphasize my statement. Having occasion this week to go to Pier 50 East River, she came back, remarking the wonderful changes. Where was once uncleanliness and desolation she saw now a beautiful park and a commodious pavilion, all planned and perfected for the benefit of the people dwelling in those districts. She noticed, too, the politeness of the policemen. It was shown in the fact that they answered questions in such a different manner from the police of the olden times, who were often gruff and curt in their replies, but the policemen, she says, now seem to take a personal surveillance that the stranger or traveler is helped to the right car and shown the right way. They had the manners of a patrician gentleman, and not that of men simply working for pay.

I told my friend that these external evidences of "reform" that she had casually noticed were only a tithe of the improvements, for what she did not see were those that had effectually tried to block the reign of drunkenness and the "social evil." I then, in illustration of this, mentioned the strict enforcement of the Raines law, and the fact that the police were now no longer allowed to take pay or enter into collusion with "social evils" by failing to perform their duty of arresting those who were thus, unchecked, corrupting the morals of society.

This is some of the efficiency of the police force of the present, and the result of good government "reforms," and the object of this letter is to show that some of us of the disfranchised class are appreciating them, and hope they will not be blocked by inconsistent croakers.

JUSTITIA.

THOUSANDS AT HIS FUNERAL.

Burial of Striker Evans, Who Was Killed by Non-Union Men.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27.—This afternoon Thomas Evans, a striker, who was fatally shot on Aug. 14 by non-union men during the recent labor troubles here, was buried in Woodland Cemetery. He died last Thursday. It rained all day, but, despite the weather, over 5,000 trades unionists marched in line to the North Presbyterian Church, where the funeral services were held, and afterward accompanied the body to the grave. There were five bands in the procession, playing a continuous dirge. Along the line thousands of people collected and viewed the funeral cortège with uncovered heads.

Just as the line swung into Woodland Avenue a motorman attempted to run his car through. The incensed crowd tore him from the car, broke the trolley, and threatened to mob the conductor.

The dead man is looked upon as a martyr to the cause of labor, and the feeling against his slayer is intense.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica is at the Hoffman.

—Col. Samuel W. Fordyce of Arkansas is at the Gilsey.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch are at the Cambridge.

—Ex-Mayor John J. McDonough of Savannah is at the Imperial.

—Prof. A. N. Van Deall of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Grand Union.

—Thomas C. Purdy, Vice President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, is at the Holland.

—Judge George F. Danforth of Rochester, Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio, and Ethan Allen Hitchcock of St. Louis are at the Fifth Avenue.

—J. C. Stubbs, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and John Caldwell and Ralph Baggaley of Pittsburg are at the Waldorf.

—Bishop Charles Edward Cheney of Chicago, Gen. William B. Franklin of Hartford, and Judge Edwin Countryman of Albany are at the Murray Hill.

CONEY'S ELEPHANT BURNED

NOTHING BUT EMBERS LEFT OF THE GREAT BEAST.

No One Knows How the Seven-Story Novelty Caught Fire, but About 10:30 P. M. Flames and Smoke Came Out of the Second Story Windows—All the Islanders Ran Together—Cost $65,000 Fifteen Years Ago.

The great wooden elephant that stood at West Brighton, Coney Island, overlooking all that end of the island, was burned last night.

It had been unoccupied for several years. The fire was first noticed as the flames and smoke came out of its second-story windows. The keeper is unable to state how the fire originated.

An alarm was raised at 10:30 P. M., but as the structure was of wood and the water was scarce, the fire could not be put out. The elephant fell in within half an hour.

Hundreds of persons hurried to the west end from all over the island and the adjoining towns, and the firemen and police were unable to keep them from breaking through the fire lines to get mementos of the roaring, crackling beast as the fire dismembered him.

"A channel chute" was built around the elephant last year, and this materially interfered with the work of the firemen as long as the water lasted.

From the elephant the flames reached the Sea Beach Palace, and this was endangered, but all attention was diverted to it and it was saved with only slight damage.

The elephant was built about fifteen years ago. It was never very popular, although it contained a restaurant, and from its upper windows and "howdah" a fine view of the island and the lower bay could be had. The elephant had seven stories. It cost $65,000 to build, and was designed by an architect named Kirby, who also designed one for the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, in 1876. It was owned by Hall & Garretson of Philadelphia, Penn., and was leased by Lorenzo D. Shaw. It was not insured so far as known.

The loss is estimated at $16,000 on the elephant and $2,500 on the property of the lessee, L. D. Shaw. The loss on the coaster surrounding the elephant is not estimated.

APPLAUSE FROM THE PEWS.

The Rev. William Lloyd Said He Would Vote for McKinley.

The Rev. William Lloyd, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, was vigorously applauded last night during his address on the "People's Responsibility for the Characters of Their Rulers," when he announced that though he had been a Democrat since he had come from England and had adopted this country, he would on next election day vote for Major McKinley.

Mr. Lloyd appealed to his auditors to know whether they would permit the flag to be sullied and dragged in the dust by the representative of anarchy and misrule. A storm of "Noes" was yelled back from the audience and vigorous applause followed the demonstration.

The reins of government, he said, if placed in the hands of demagogues would be so used that the people would be made

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street had much jubilation last week; every stock on the list was strong; practically everything scored an advance. Cheerfulness appeared on all sides; not a shadow streaked across the financial situation. Bull hurrahs were heard from every quarter. Changes in quotations on the Stock Exchange for the week were universally on the side of advances.

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The most noticeable feature in the week's developments was the turning from the bear to the bull side by many of the most active traders on the Stock Exchange. More than one-half of the traders in the Street were short of stocks a week ago, and vociferous in their declarations that prices were bound to be much lower. Daily advances dazed them, and right at the close of the week they whipped over to confidence in the better conditions which have developed. Thus, after a rise throughout the list averaging a dozen points, these pessimists of a fortnight ago are now on the bull side, competing with one another in enthusiastic predictions that the boom under way is only just begun.

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The new bulls have much to favor them. They have continued importations of gold from Europe on a big scale. They have an exportation movement in American commodities beyond every recent precedent, even to the point where vessel room is not obtainable for months to come. They have an easier money market. They have advance in quotations for every farm product. They have—and this is most important of all—a development of confidence in wholesome political results in November, and the destruction for once and all of repudiation schemes. Upon a basis like this they have had reason to build with all confidence, and the market has gone springing upward day by day.

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It is only fair to say, however, that just as there were reasons for cheerful anticipations a little while ago, the stock market with its rapid strides upward has already somewhat discounted many of these changes for the better; and, at the moment, it seems to conservative Wall Street observers as if it were a time for investors and speculators to make haste slowly. If there are paper profits on recent purchases it may be a good time to corral them. If new stock-market ventures are planned, it may be a good time to delay these ventures—though the postponement be but temporary.

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In the rapid advances that have taken place in the stock market securities have drifted more or less into weaker hands. When stocks had no friends at all a few weeks ago, strong men came forward and supported the market to the extent of taking large lines of stocks at demoralized quotations. They have held these stocks ever since. They see material profits upon their investments. It ought not to be considered strange if they now turn some of those profits into cash.

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Many conspicuous stocks have been boosted close to where their immediate prospects warrant, and in some of these stocks operators who have been influentially bullish in helping along recent advances are now persuaded that a reaction is due, and, in some instances, these same operators are working for such a set-back, on the theory (as they do not hesitate to say) that the effect of a reaction will be to give a sounder and safer basis for future buoyancy.

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The outlook at the beginning of a new week succinctly stated seems about as follows:

Commercial and industrial conditions are improved, and an easier money market is insured with results that must be largely beneficial.

Financial conditions are better; continuing gold imports and produce exports signify vast improvement, and stock investments seem bound to go higher, with something of a reaction probably intervening.

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

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STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...2½	Louis. & Nashville...1⅝
Am. Tobacco 1	Manhattan 2⅜
A., T. & S. F., all	met. Traction 6¼
in. paid 1¼	Minn. Iron 4¼
A., T. & S. F. pf...2¼	Missouri Pacific ...1
Baltimore & Ohio...1⅝	Mo., K. & Texas pf.2⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas.3¼	Nat. Lead pf.....3
Canada Southern ...2	Nat. Linseed Oil....2¼
Ches. & Ohio.....1⅝	N. J. Central.....3
Chicago Gas 3⅜	N. Y. Central.....1
C., Bur. & Quincy..3	N. Y., S. & W. pf...1
C., C. C. & St. L....2⅜	N. Pac., all in. pdnid.1⅜
C., Mil. & St. Paul..2⅞	N. Pac. pf., all in. pd.1⅜
C., R. I. & Pacific..2¼	N. Y., Ont. & W. ...1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron....3⅜	P. & R., 2nd in. pd..1¼
Col., H. V. & T....2½	Pullman Car 2¼
Cosolidated Gas 2	St. P. & Duluth....2
Del. & Hudson.....2½	St. P. & Omaha....1⅝
Del., Lack. & West..2	Southern Ry. pf....1¼
Denver & R. G. pf.1¾	Southern Ry. pf....2¼
Erie 1	Tenn. Coal & Iron...1⅜
Erie 1st pf.....1⅜	Union Pacific 1⅜
Gen. Electric 1½	U. S. Cordage.....1¼
Illinois Central 2½	U. S. Cordage pf...1⅜
Ill. Steel Co.....1⅜	U. S. Cordage gtd..3½
Iowa Central pf.....3	U. S. Leather pf....1
Laclede Gas 2	U. S. Leather pf....7
L. E. & Western pf.1⅜	Wabash pf 1⅜
Lake Shore 2½	West. Union 2⅜

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Ref.....1	L., N. A. & C.....1
Say State Gas.....1	

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Net change in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s.....2⅞	N. Y., S. & W. gen..1
Ann Arbor 1st.....3½	Nor. Pac. con.....2¾
At., T. & S. F. gen..1½	Nor. Pac. Term.....2¼
At., T. & S. F. adj..2⅝	Ohio & Miss. con....1
Brook. W. & W. 5s..1½	Ohio South. 1st.....3
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.3¼	Or. Imp. con., t. r..1
Ches. & O. 1st, R. &	Or. S. L. 6s, t. r...2¾
A. 1st con.....1⅝	Or. S. L. & U. N. con,
Ches. & O. 1st, R. &	t. r .....½
A., 2d con.....1	Peoria & East. 1st..3½
Chi. & Erie 1st.....2½	P. & R., 1st pf. in..2
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t.r.2⅜	P. & R. 2d pf in...2¾
Col. & Ninth Av. 6s..1	P. & R. 3d pf. inc..4½
Chi., B. & Q. 7s....1½	P. & R. gen.....2½
Col., H. V. & T. 5s..1½	Rio Gr. West. 1st...1½
Den. & R. G. 4s....1	Rock Island deb.....1⅜
Det., M. & M. 1...g.1	Rock Island 6s c....1⅜
E., T. V. & Ga. con.1½	St. P. 1st, C. & M..1
Eliz., L. & B. S. 1st.1	R. 5s.....1¼
F., N. W. & D. C. 1st	So. Pac. of N. M. 1st.1
t. r 3	Southern Ry. 5s.....2½
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s...1½	Tenn. C. & I 1st, R.2
Iron Mt. gen.....2	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, T.1½
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.5¼	Tex. Pac. 1st.....2⅞
Kan. & Tex. 1st.....1⅜	Tex. Pac. 2d 3½
Kan. & Tex. 2d.....1½	Union Pac. 1st.....1
Kan., T. of T. 5s.....2	U. Pac. 1st, 6s.....4
Laclede Gas 1st.....1	U. P. D. & G. 1st..2
Mich. Cent. 5s, 1902.3½	U. P., L. & C. 1st...4
Minn. & St. L. 1st..1	Wabash 2d.....2¾
N. Y. & W. ref. 5s..2	W. N. Y. & P. gen..1½
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	Wis. Cen. 1st, t. r....3¼
1st 1¾	

BONDS DECLINED.

Flint & P. M. 5s, Pt. H. Div.....1½	

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The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Sept. 28, '95.
American Cotton Oil.....	15½	13	21⅜
American Cotton Oil pf.....	48½	47	70½
American Spirits Mfg.....	6¼	5¼	..
American Spirits Mfg. pf.....	17	13½	..
*American Sugar Refineries....114½		110½	108¾
*American Sugar Refineries pf..109⅞		99⅝	100½
American Tobacco	65	61¾	100
At., Top. & S. F., all in. pd...	15	11⅝	22⅛
At., Top. & S. F. pf.....	29	17⅜	33⅜
Baltimore & Ohio.....	14½	14	64⅜
*Bay State Gas.....	16½	15¾	20½
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	22	21	..
Brooklyn Union Gas.....	90	90	..
Canada Southern	46¼	45	54⅜
Central Pacific	14⅜	13½	..
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	15½	13⅝	20½
Chicago, Burr. & Quincy.....	70⅝	67¼	86⅛
Chicago Gas, t. r.....	63½	59½	69¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.....	73¾	70½	77⅝
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.....127½		127½	129⅜
Chicago Northwestern.....	98	96	104¾
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.....	63	59¾	70
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.....	27½	25½	46⅜
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf..	75	75	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	21⅜	18½	39
Col., Hocking Val. & Toledo...	16½	15	24¼
Consolidated Gas Company.....	147	145½	143½
Delaware & Hudson.....	124⅜	123	133½
Del., Lack. & Western.....	156	154	170½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.....	49⅝	42¼	53½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.....	6	6	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.....	86¾	92¼	99

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	High-est.	Low-est.	Sept. 28, '95.
Erie 1	15⅝	13	..
Erie 1st pf.....	30¾	29	..
Erie 2d pf.....	18⅜	18¼	..
Flint & P. re Marquette pf.....	35	33	43¼
General Electric.....	29⅝	27¼	38½
Great Northern pf.....	120	120	..
Illinois Central.....	91½	89½	101
Illinois Steel Company.....	47⅛	38½	..
Iowa Central.....	7	7	11
Iowa Central pf.....	26	26	35¼
Laclede Gas.....	23½	23½	28¾
Lake Erie & Western pf.....	69¼	64½	77½
Lake Shore.....	146⅜	145	150
Louisville & Nashville.....	42⅝	39¼	64
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago....	2	1⅝	10
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf....	6¼	5½	28½
Manhattan Con.....	89⅝	85¼	110⅞
*Metropolitan Traction.....	99	94	..
Michigan Central.....	92	90½	101
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	16	14½	25⅛
Minnesota Iron.....	58	51	70
Missouri, Kansas & Texas....	10⅝	10	18
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf..	24½	22¼	38
Missouri Pacific.....	21½	17⅜	38⅝
Mobile & Ohio.....	17	17	..
*National Lead Co.....	22¾	21	34⅜
*National Lead Co. pf.....	85	84	92⅜
National Linseed Oil.....	16¼	14½	23½
New-England	45	45	..
New-Jersey Central.....	103⅜	100⅝	114⅜
New-York Central.....	93	92¼	103⅜
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis....	12	11½	15⅞
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf..	28	28	31½
N. Y. Susquehanna & West..	8½	8	13½
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.....	23	22	36
Nor. & West., all in. paid....	13⅜	13⅜	..
North American.....	4⅝	4⅝	5⅜
North. Pac., all in. paid.....	13¼	12	..
North. Pac. pf., all in. paid..	21½	19¾	..
Ontario Mining.....	14⅜	12⅜	18½
Ontario & Western.....	14¼	12⅜	18⅜
Pacific Mail.....	19⅞	18½	31½
Peoria & Eastern.....	4⅞	4⅞	..
Philadelphia & Read., 3d in. pd.	19⅝	15⅝	..
P., C., C. & St. L.....	12	12	19½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.....	44	44	60
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	145	142	173½
Rome, Watert'n & Ogdensburg.	111	111	..
St. Louis Southwestern.....	3½	3½	8¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf.....	8⅞	7½	17⅝
St. Paul & Duluth.....	17	17	..
St. Paul & Omaha.....	38⅝	36¾	43½
Silver bullion certificates.....	66½	66	..
Southern Pacific.....	15⅜	15	24¼
Southern Railway.....	8½	7½	13⅛
Southern Railway pf.....	24⅞	21¾	40
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....	23½	20½	42⅜
Texas Pacific.....	7¼	6⅝	12¾
Union Pacific.....	7¼	5⅝	14⅝
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf..	1¾	1½	6½
U. S. Cordage, t. r.....	4⅞	3½	8½
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.....	9¼	7⅝	16¾
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.....	19	15½	32
*United States Leather.....	9⅞	8	16⅛
*United States Leather pf.....	60	51½	85¼
United States Rubber.....	17½	17	41
United States Rubber pf.....	72	71	94
Wabash	6	5¾	9¼
Wabash pf.....	15⅜	13⅝	23½
Western Union Telegraph.....	84⅞	82	92½
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	6¾	6	15⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.....	25	24¼	50⅜

*Unlisted.

VENEZUELA AND BRYAN.

Much is heard in Wall Street just now from people who draw stock market conclusions from comparisons they claim to be able to make between the present situation and what followed the Venezuelan panic last December. They insist that the recent rise has gone beyond warranted bounds, and they quote December figures.

But investigation shows that they do not quote correctly. An exact statement is of interest and value, and THE NEW-YORK TIMES herewith tabulates it, showing how low fifty conspicuous stocks sold in the Venezuelan smash, the prices to which they subsequently rose, with a computation of their net advance; and we present also the low prices to which stocks sank on the appearance of Bryan and his repudiation platform, with the rally that we have since had incidental to the establishment of public confidence in an honest-money victory in November.

The showing is of consequence in many ways. It makes clear that stocks in only a few instances have lately risen to anything like the extent to which they rebounded from the December panic.

And it exhibits in an effective way—what is most important—how much present prices are still below where they ranged just before Bryanism was let loose.

Current quotations average far below where they ruled only two or three months ago.

Following is the comparison between two scares:

	Lowest Prices in Venezuelan Panic, Dec., 1895.	Subsequent High Prices.	Net Rally from December Panic.....	Low Prices in Free-Silver Scare.....	High Prices Last Week	Recent Net Rally.....
Amer. Cot. Oil....	14	19	5	8	13½	5½
Amer. Cot. Oil pf.	37	48⅝	11¾	37	48½	11½
Amer. Sug. Refs.	92	120⅝	34⅜	95	114½	19½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	91	105½	14½	92¼	100⅛	7⅞
Amer. Tobacco....	63	95	32	51	65	14
At., T. & S. Fé...	10⅜	17¾	7⅜	8¼	13	4¾
At., T. & S. Fé pf.	16	28¾	12¾	14	20	6
Canada Southern.	42	51¾	9¾	40¾	46½	5¾
Ches. & Ohio.....	12½	18¼	5¾	11	15½	4½
Chi., Bur. & Qy..	70	82⅝	12⅝	53	70⅞	17⅞
Chicago Gas.....	57¼	70⅝	13	44⅜	63¼	18⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	60½	70¾	10¼	59½	73⅜	13⅞
Chi. & Northwest.	93½	106¾	13¼	85¼	99⅜	14⅛
C., R. I. & Pac.	59	74⅝	15⅞	49¼	63	13¾
Col. Fuel & Iron.	20½	34½	13¾	14⅜	21⅜	6¾
Consol. Gas. Co...	136	164¾	28¾	133	147	14
Delaware & Hud..	118	129¾	11¾	114½	124½	10
Del. Lack. & W...	154	166	12	138	154	16
Den. & R. G. pf..	39	51	12	37	42¾	5¾
General Electric..	20	39½	19½	20	29⅜	9⅜
Illinois Central....	89	98	9	84¼	91½	7⅜
Illinois Steel Co.	30	55	25	30½	47½	17
Laclede Gas.....	14½	30	15½	11	23½	8½
Lake E. & W. pf.	61	75	14	55¼	66¼	10⅞
Lake Shore.....	139	154⅝	15¼	134⅜	146⅝	12
Louis. & Nash....	39	55⅜	16⅜	37⅛	42⅜	5½
Manhattan Con..	93	113½	19½	73¼	89⅝	16⅜
Mich. Central....	93	97⅞	4⅞	92	92	..
Mo., K. & T. pf..	18¼	31⅜	12⅞	16	24½	8½
Missouri Pacific..	19½	29⅜	10¼	15	21⅝	6½
Nat. Lead Co.....	17½	28¾	11¼	16	22⅞	6⅞
Nat. Lead Co. pf.	73	92	19	75	85	10
New-Jersey Cent..	96⅞	109¼	12⅜	87½	103⅜	16¼
New-York Cent....	90	99¼	9⅛	88	93	5
N.Y., S. & W. pf.	19¼	31½	11⅞	12	23	11
North American..	3⅜	6½	2¾	3¼	4⅞	1⅝
Ont. & Western..	11⅜	15⅞	4½	11⅛	13⅜	2⅜
Pacific Mail	21	31	10	15½	19⅞	4⅜
St. P. & Omaha..	31	45⅝	14⅜	30¼	38⅝	8½
Southern Railway.	7	11	4	6½	8½	2
Southern Ry. pf..	22	33¾	11⅞	15½	24⅜	8⅞
Tenn. Coal & I...	23	34¾	11¾	13	23½	10½
Texas Pacific	6⅞	9⅝	2¾	5	7¼	2½
Union Pacific	4	10	6	3½	7¾	3¾
U. S. Leather....	8	11⅞	3¾	5½	9⅝	4⅜
U. S. Leather pf..	58½	69⅛	10⅝	41¼	60	18½
U. S. Rubber.....	21	29	8	14½	17½	3
Wabash	5	7⅜	2¾	4½	6	1½
Wabash pf.....	12¾	19¾	7	11	15⅜	4⅜
W. U. Tel.....	82½	87⅜	4⅞	72¾	84⅞	12⅛
Wheel. & L. E....	6⅞	13¼	6⅜	5¼	6⅝	1½

Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

CHEERING INDICATIONS.

Hambleton & Co., one of the largest banking houses in Baltimore, wrote in their Saturday's letter to customers that they found a decidedly better feeling in their market and that there was quite a good demand for securities. The letter, in speaking of the situation, said:

"Is it not an indication of the safety and permanency of our republican institutions that intelligent and thinking men can, regardless of political prejudices, join together and work to defeat a common enemy which threatens the honor and credit of the Nation? Then, again, what a wonderful insight into the financial and currency question have the people acquired. In the future when financial subjects are under discussion in Congress and elsewhere, the people will follow with intelligent interest, and we will have better laws and a wise and scientific currency system. The only question now is how badly Mr. Bryan will be beaten."

OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS.

Both Chicago and Boston were good buyers of stocks in this market last week. Brokers generally are reporting considerable increase in out-of-town business. Every indication points to a growing increase in outside speculation, and the great majority of the orders are for purchases, though commission houses generally have for some days past been advising customers to proceed very cautiously pending a possible reaction.

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Burlington's strength on Saturday was largely due to extensive buying by Clark, Ward & Co. There is a Boston branch to that house, and the buying orders were said to come from that direction.

WALL STREET MAY LAUGH, BUT—

One of the chief features of the present export movement, proving beyond all question the great quantity of American products being sent abroad, continues to be the unprecedentedly brisk demand for freight space on outward-bound European vessels. Agents for the steamship lines are refusing freight every day, and in many cases all the space on steamers has been secured in advance for the next two months. Freight rates have advanced in all lines and the steamship companies are reaping a rich harvest.

An instance of the greatly increased demand for all kinds of American products is to be found in the large shipments to Europe of American apples. Apples may not make as imposing a crop as wheat or corn, and a man who talked about apple exports in Wall Street would probably be laughed at, but nevertheless the fact that it is estimated that this year's shipments will amount to 3,000,000 barrels (twice the number ever before sent abroad) is indicative of the European demand for all kinds of our produce.

The crop of apples in this country this year will be almost double that of former seasons, and we can well afford to send twice our usual quota abroad. The demand comes from all parts of Europe, and prices for the product are generally good. These increased exports of apples mean money, both for New-England and the West. Boston has already shipped 50,000 barrels, coming from New-England farmers, which is almost double the number sent from that port in former years, and the increase at New-York has been in the same ratio.

HOW BOSTON BROKERS FEEL.

"It helps the bullish sentiment in stock circles," says The Boston Herald in its financial article, "that money can be had more freely on time at 6 per cent. on stock collateral. Five per cent. would leave better margin for income on interest account in commission houses, but 6 per cent. will not be complained of. The rate has not got down to 6 per cent. very generally in this market, but is working that way. Money has been at its highest probably for this season. The tendency is steadily downward."

GOLD GAVE SALVATION.

Says The Chicago Journal:

"It is only natural that inside of a few weeks the importations of gold should cease, but this is no bear argument. Before they cease the United States will have imported $50,000,000 gold on a perfectly natural basis. This is the first time that such a thing has occurred for several years. Its effect is already evidenced in both the call money market and the time money market. But the greatest benefit which has been accomplished by this importation of gold has been the averting of numerous failures in the commercial world. Many concerns, although thoroughly solvent, were in a perilous position, owing to the stringency in the money market. The importations of gold have resulted in their salvation."

MONEY AT CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune says of the Cincinnati money market:

"Local bankers are more willing to loan money on time than they have been, but it is only to the best of borrowers, and such as are not accustomed to taking money. Money, however, is easier, as the balances are slowly increasing and the offerings of private capitalists are growing, as well as the offerings of money by country and other banks. Discounting is mostly at 6@7 per cent. Collateral call loans are negotiated by the brokers with banks, private capitalists, and country banks at 6@7 per cent., and they are gradually clearing the market of the loans running at 8 per cent. Collateral time loans are placed at 6@7 per cent."

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easier, with call loans ranging from 3 to 5½ per cent., with the average about 4 per cent. Time money was offered more freely, and for the first time in weeks, loans were made at 6 per cent., without the exaction of a stiff commission for four months on a gold note. For the same period on a currency note a commission was charged, but it was much smaller than recently. The market for commercial also showed a better tone, and, while buyers were not numerous, there was a fairly good demand. Rates were 7 @9 per cent. for all grades.

The Bank of England lost £990,944 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 56.14, became 55.45. The bank's minimum rate of discount was advanced ½, to 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 22,169,000f in gold and 2,528,000f in silver.

A BRITISH VIEW.

The London Statist says in regard to American securities and the American market:

"Movements of prices in the American department have been, to some extent, inverse to the movements in home securities. If the latter have been depressed by anticipations of continuance of gold shipments from this side to New-York, the former have hardened on the expectation that the gold dispatched will strengthen the position. Operations for the general public have been on a most limited scale; indeed, the same may be said even of the professionals, who at the moment are confining their attention to snatching small profits with the alternating rises and falls in prices. With the progress of time the opinion gains ground that Mr. McKinley will be returned as President; but a deterrent to speculation in anticipation of this event is the expectation that in the future the struggle between the sound-money and the silverite parties will be maintained, and that the virtual deadlock between the House of Representatives and Senate will remain."

RANGE OF THE WEEK'S PRICES.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Saturday, Sept. 19:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Sugar	114½	110½	112½	+1
Tobacco	66	61¾	64	+1
Atchison	13	11⅝	12⅞	+1¼
Atchison pf.....	20	17⅜	19½	+2⅛
Ches. & Ohio.....	15¼	13⅞	15¼	+1⅞
Chicago Gas.....	65¾	59½	63¾	+3¾
Northwest	99⅝	98	99⅛	+⅛
Burlington	70⅞	67¼	70⅝	+3
C., C., C. & St. L.....	27½	25½	27⅝	+2⅜
St. Paul.....	73⅝	70¾	73½	+2¾
Rock Island.....	63	59⅝	62⅝	+3¼
Consol. Gas.....	147	145½	147	+2
Denver pf.....	42¾	42¼	42⅝	+⅜
General Electric.....	29⅝	27½	28⅝	+1½
Illinois Steel.....	47½	38½	47½	+10½
Laclede Gas.....	25½	23⅝	25	+2
Lake Shore.....	146⅝	145	146⅝	+2⅜
Louis. & Nash.....	42⅜	39¼	42¼	+1⅝
New-Albany pf.....	6¼	5½	5½	..
Manhattan	89⅝	85¼	88½	+2⅝
Minn. Iron.....	58	51	54	+4⅜
Mo. Pacific.....	21½	17⅜	21¼	+3⅜
Mo., K. & Texas pf.....	24½	22⅛	24½	+2⅜
National Lead.....	22⅝	21	22¼	+1⅛
New-Jersey Central.....	103⅜	100⅝	103½	+3
New-York Central.....	93	92¼	93	+1
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.....	23	22	23	+1
Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd.	21¼	19⅝	21¼	+1⅞
Nor. Pac. pf., all in. pd..	21½	19½	21⅜	+1⅞
Pacific Mail.....	19⅞	18½	19⅝	+⅞
Reading, 3d in. pd.....	19⅝	15⅝	18	+2⅜
Omaha	39⅝	36¾	38⅝	+1⅞
Southern pf.....	24⅜	25¼	24¼	+2⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	23½	20½	23	+2½
Union Pacific.....	7¼	5¾	7	+1⅜
Cordage	4⅞	3⅝	4¾	+⅛
Cordage pf.....	9¼	7¾	9¼	+1⅜
Cordage gtd.....	19	15½	18½	+3¼
Leather	9⅝	8	9	+1¼
Leather pf.....	60	51½	58¾	+3¾
Wabash pf.....	15⅝	13⅜	15¼	+1⅝
Western Union.....	84⅞	82	84½	+2⅜
Wheel & Lake Erie.....	6¾	6	6¼	+⅛

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¾@66. Sales of 203,000 ounces were made during the week at 66½@66, with the last sale at 66.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅝c per ounce, an advance of ⅛c as compared with a week ago. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50½@52½c, a gain of ¼@⅛c.

Bar silver in London was quoted 1-16 higher, at 30 5-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $50,009,083, and the exports for the same period $50,639,548. The net exports, therefore, have been $630,465. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $44,781,059; in 1894, $68,159,439, and in 1893, $12,984,187.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $3,761,650. The banks now hold $14,216,025 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,348,200, an increase in specie of $895,600, an increase in legal tender of $3,464,200, an increase in deposits of $2,392,600, and an increase in circulation of $488,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Sept. 26, '96.	Sept. 19, '96.	Sept. 28, '95.
Loans	$450,541,100	$451,889,300	$511,376,200
Specie	54,330,900	53,435,300	61,677,500
Legal tender.	71,977,300	68,513,100	97,902,800
Net deposits..	448,368,700	445,976,100	549,136,500
Circulation ..	19,709,100	19,221,100	14,102,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 26, '96.	Sept. 19, '96.	Sept. 28, '95.
Specie	$54,330,900	$53,435,300	$61,677,500
Legal tender.	71,977,300	68,513,100	97,902,800
Total reserve....	$126,308,200	$121,948,400	$159,580,300
Reserve required a'gt deposits ...	112,092,175	111,494,025	137,284,125
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$14,216,025	$10,454,375	$22,276,175

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$14,216,025	1891	$4,008,125
1895	22,296,175	1890	14,075,400
1894	60,791,825	1889	935,750
1893	24,120,520	1888	14,757,175
1892	5,051,075	1887	9,017,100

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Sept. 24, 1896.....	£41,155,469	....
Sept. 26, 1895.....	43,743,252	....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Sept. 24, 1896.....	79,784,550	£49,819,083
Sept. 26, 1895.....	80,030,500	50,633,340

BANK OF GERMANY.

Sept. 24, 1896.....	29,568,367	14,784,182
Sept. 26, 1895.....	34,201,825	14,657,925

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Sept. 24, 1896.....	29,065,000	12,897,000
Sept. 26, 1895.....	21,993,000	13,166,000

SPAIN.

Sept. 24, 1896.....	8,528,000	10,510,000
Sept. 26, 1895.....	8,004,000	11,910,000

NETHERLANDS.

Sept. 24, 1896.....	2,634,000	6,840,000
Sept. 26, 1895.....	4,274,000	6,878,000

BELGIUM.

Sept. 24, 1896.....	2,738,667	1,369,333
Sept. 26, 1895.....	2,898,000	1,449,000
Total last week.....	£193,474,053	£96,120,599
Week ended Sept. 17.....	195,252,226	96,079,122
Corresponding week last year	196,086,860	99,061,362

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the coresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday.....	$7,322,678
Corresponding week 1895.....	9,758,904
Since Jan. 1, 1896.....	333,399,013
Corresponding period 1895.....	389,827,382

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday.....	$7,544,921
Corresponding week 1895.....	7,782,898
Since Jan. 1, 1896.....	268,206,127
Corresponding period 1895.....	240,080,855

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday.....	$7,502,881
Corresponding week 1895.....	93,423
Since Jan. 1, 1896.....	54,964,987
Corresponding period 1895.....	24,868,320

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday.....	$1,323,536
Corresponding week 1895.....	3,328,037
Since Jan. 1, 1896.....	88,110,875
Corresponding period 1895.....	97,581,743

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Sept. 26..	$478,781,426
Balances for week ending Sept. 26....	27,800,080
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 19.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, Jr., JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Appeals from Orders of City Court—Nos. 1, 2.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Appeals from Judgments of District Courts.—No. 1 to 37, inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Tuesday, Sept. 29.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 1992, 2577, 2724, 2849, 2878.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 2925, 3057, 3116.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate—Ferdinand Neumann, William Stones, Philip Woerner, Josephine A. Brannan, Angelo Colucci, Henry Burnstein, J. Perry Kempton, and Maria S. Felt at 10:30 A. M.; Maria S. Kenyon and Isaac Springer at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. 1112—Will of Jane A. Dwyer at 10:30 A. M. 1136—Will of Babette Karl at 10:30 A. M. 1207—Will of John Friedrich at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—General Term—Van Wyck, C. J.; Fitzsimons and Schuchman, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Appeals from Orders—Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive.

Appeals from Judgments—Nos. 1 to 36, inclusive.

Motion—No. 1.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.

Cuthbert vs. Hutchinson—Edwin T. Tallaferro.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Dodin vs. Dodin—Eugene A. Philbin.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Ann Carroll, Caroline Oppenheim, Gusanna A. Spalding, Alice Ehlers, John Collins, Emma Punton, Elizabeth Hebel, Thomas McNally, Mary McNally, Thomas J. Pritchard, Margaret Bayan, Eliza Holland, Pauline Goerke, Joseph Schneider, Sarah Young, and Nora Towers. The inventory of Michael Conrey and Patrick Kenny. The estate of Mary L. McKeown and Elizabeth Meyer. Contested calendar at 10:30. No. 23—Will of Adam Walker.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P.M.
Sun rises...5:53	Sun sets...5:48	Moon rises...9:19

HIGH WATER SEPT. 28.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
11:00 A. M.	11:20 A. M.	1:00 A. M.
11:30 P. M.	11:45 P. M.	1:34 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 28.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bovic	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Circassia	Glasgow	Sept. 17
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Sept. 23
Hindoo	London	Sept. 19
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Sept. 23
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Sept. 16
Saale	Bremen	Sept. 19
Seguranca	Havana	Sept. 24
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Sept. 19
State of California	Glasgow	Sept. 18

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.

Ems	Gibraltar	Sept. 21
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	Sept. 23
Leona	Galveston	Sept. 23
Noordland	Antwerp	Sept. 19
Seminole	Jacksonville	Sept. 27
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Sept. 16

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

Alesia	Gibraltar	Sept. 16
Bonn	Bremen	Sept. 18
Buffalo	Hull	Sept. 16
City of Washington	Havana	Sept. 26
Donna Maria	Lisbon	Sept. 14
Havel	Bremen	Sept. 22
Mississippi	London	Sept. 17
Pictavia	Gibraltar	Sept. 16
Teutonic	Liverpool	Sept. 23

THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

Alsatian	Hamburg	Sept. 16
El Paso	New-Orleans	Sept. 26
Finance	Colon	Sept. 24
Devenum	Lisbon	Sept. 15
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Sept. 18

FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Sept. 24
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Sept. 17
Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 26
City of Rome	Glasgow	Sept. 26
Persia	Hamburg	Sept. 20
Richmond Hill	London	Sept. 18

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Auranla	Sept. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
El Sol	Sept. 29	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 29	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Alps	Sept. 29	Gonaives	24 State St.
Holstein	Sept. 29	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Habana	Sept. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Comal	Sept. 30	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Yucatan	Sept. 30	Havana	113 Wall St.
Chalmette	Oct. 1	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	Oct. 1	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Zaandam	Oct. 1	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Oct. 1	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
City of Cork	Oct. 1	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Oct. 2	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Hindoo	Oct. 3	London	22 State St.
St. Cuthbert	Oct. 3	Antwerp	22 State St.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Peninsular	Oct. 3	Azores	29 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Oct. 3	Wind'rd Is.	39 Broadway.
Seguranca	Oct. 3	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Oct. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Oct. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Oct. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Oct. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Oct. 3	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Louisiana	Oct. 5	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Galileo	Oct. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Oct. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Oct. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	Oct. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Oct. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Oct. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
City of Rome	Oct. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Oct. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 10	London	1 Broadway.
Bourgogne	Oct. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Oct. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Persia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Oct. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Oct. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Oct. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Priesland	Oct. 14	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Schiedam	Oct. 15	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Oct. 15	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Oct. 17	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Oct. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Oct. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Oct. 17	London	1 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Oct. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	Oct. 17	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Oct. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Oct. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hubert	Oct. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
St. Paul	Oct. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Oct. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Sept. 27.

SS Nymphaea, (Br.,) Munro, Girgenti Aug. 25, Messina 27, Catania 28, Palermo 31, and Gibraltar Sept. 5, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M. and anchored owing to dense fog.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Sept. 25, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Sept. 24 and Charleston 25, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Richmond, Davis, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, Galveston Sept. 22, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Simon Dumois, (Nor.,) Kanitz, Santa Marta Sept. 21, with fruit to Hoadley & Co.; vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M. 26th and anchored in Lower Bay.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) McKay, Barbados Sept. 18, St. Lucia and Martinique 19, Dominica 20, and St. Kitts 21, with mdse. and 1 passenger to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Amarath, (Br.,) Petria, Manila May 12, Iloilo June 20, Colombo July 10, Aden 28, Port Said Aug. 7, Malta 16, Gibraltar 26, and Delaware Breakwater Sept. 28, with sugar to order; vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 P. M.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Sendell, Bristol Sept. 10 and Swansea 12, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS West Indian, (Br.,) Campbell, New-Orleans Sept. 16, with mdse. in transit to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M. Is bound for Liverpool.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Rupe, Havre Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Rosse, (Br.,) Allen, Santos Aug. 25, Victoria Sept. 2, and St. Lucia 16, with mdse. and 1 passenger to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 26th.

Ship Port Stanley of Glasgow, Williams, Rio Janeiro 63 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Parnass, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Sandefjord 53 ds., in ballast to master.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.: Southwest, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Bohemia, (Ger.,) Baltimore; Wells City, (Br.,) Bristol; Manitoba, (Br.,) London.

Ship Port Patrick, (Br.,) Anjer for orders.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. from Queenstown at 9:20 A. M. to-day.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ANN MURTAUGH, plaintiff, against EMMA LOUISE PIGOTT, defendant.

Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of September, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City and County of New-York, (late the town of Morrisania, Westchester County,) being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 647 and 648, on the Block Number 19, on the map entitled Map of 1572 building lots situate in North New-York, Westchester County, belonging to Clarence L. Brown, January, 1866, filed in the office of the Register, County of Westchester, as Map Number 419 and located in Section 9, Block 2295, on the land map of the said City of New-York, and are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street distant seventy-four feet and eight inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Willis Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and running thence westwardly and along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street thirty feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Willis Avenue fifty feet; thence eastwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street thirty feet, and thence northwardly parallel with Willis Avenue fifty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Emma Louise Pigott by the said Ann Murtaugh and husband, by deed bearing even date with said mortgage and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York simultaneously therewith; and also all the right, title, and interest of defendant of, in, and to all that certain strip of land, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New-York and located in Section 9, Block 2295, on the land map of the City of New-York and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street distant one hundred and four feet and eight inches westerly from the corner of said street and Willis Avenue; running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one foot and ten inches; thence southwardly and parallel with Willis Avenue fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street one foot and ten inches; thence northerly parallel with Willis Avenue fifty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Emma Louise Pigott by Ann Murtaugh and husband by deed bearing even date with said mortgage and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York simultaneously therewith, and said mortgage being given to secure payment of a part of the purchase money of the property above described.—New-York, September 18th, 1896.

ROGER FOSTER, Referee.

EARLEY & PRENDERGAST, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 150 Nassau Street, New-York City.

s21-2aw3wM&F&c013

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—PETER DALY against THOMAS W. McDONALD and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that part of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) being part of the lot of land known and designated by the number five hundred and twenty-four, (524,) on a map entitled Map of five hundred and ninety-six lots of ground belonging to Lewis H. Brown, situate at North New-York, surveyed by J. C. Buckout, Civil Engineer, April 30th, 1863, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, on the 23d day of June, 1863, as map number 383, which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Brook Avenue, distant seventy-five (75) feet northwardly from the intersection of the said westerly side of Brook Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street; running thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Brook Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westwardly and parallel with One hundred and Forty-second Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Brook Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-second Street ninety (90) feet, to the point or place of beginning, and being a portion of the premises conveyed to Margaret McDonald, the mother of said Thomas W. and Agnes McDonald, now deceased, by Catharine Dunne, by deed dated April 3d, 1876, and recorded in office of Register of City and County of New-York, April 4th, 1876, in Liber 1,377 of Conveyances at Page 88.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

JOHN VINCENT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau St.

s4-2aw3wF&M&s28

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, NO. 414 EAST.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—KATHERINE ELIAS, Plff., vs. JOSEPHINE ELIAS et al., Defts.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named for that purpose, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the land and premises directed in said judgment to be sold and thereby described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and forty-three feet four and three-quarters of an inch easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street with the easterly side of First Avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street eighteen feet and three-quarters of an inch, thence southerly on a line parallel with First Avenue one hundred and five feet five and one-quarter inches, thence westerly eighteen feet one and three-quarter inches, and thence northerly and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred and three feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning; being the premises known by the number four hundred and fourteen East Fifty-seventh Street, New-York City, and also being a portion of the premises conveyed to Conrad Spengerman, by deed of conveyance, made by Augustus Doll and wife, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1101 of Conveyances, page 201, on the 31st day of October, 1871.—Dated New-York, September 15th, 1896.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 59 Wall Street, New-York City.

se24-2aw3wM&Th&oc15.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the Sturtevant House, No. 1,186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. P. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City.

mh30-1aw6mM

BLANC, ROBERT S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. BLANC, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George A. Heaney, his attorney, No. 16-22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. LOUIS BLANC, Executor, GEORGE A. HEANEY, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, New-York, N. Y.

s28-1aw6mM

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1896. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, Executors. W. KINTZING POST, Atty. for Executors, 120 Broadway. ap27-1aw6mM

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Very desirable second-story front room; running water; closets; excellent table; references.

32D ST., NOS. 34, 36, AND 38 WEST.—First-class board; handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished; references.

45TH ST., 216 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior board; parlor floor dining room; references exchanged.

58TH ST., 79 EAST.—Handsome rooms on second floor, with private bath; terms moderate; references exchanged.

61 WEST 50TH ST.—Second floor, together or separately; parlor dining-room.

39TH ST., 51 WEST.—Unusually handsome rooms; private baths; strictly first-class house and board; references.

150 AND 162 EAST 37TH ST.—Two handsome front rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; references exchanged.

280 4TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; private service; open fires; reference.

310 CENTRAL PARK WEST, CORNER 92D St.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny double rooms; single or en suite; private family table; moderate rates; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE LOCATION; WINTER ARrangements; particular attention to cuisine; reference. 5 East 41st St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 33D ST.—Second floor; finely furnished suits, with private baths; single rooms; transients or permanent; references.

44TH ST., WEST, 225.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; gentlemen; references.

322 WEST 23D ST.—Desirable rooms, newly furnished, to let; private family; reasonable.

A YOUNG COUPLE, OWNING AND OCCUPYing four-story modern dwelling, select neighborhood, near Grand Central Depot, will rent elegantly furnished suite, comprising entire floor, to bachelors or refined married couple, at reasonable rates; breakfast if desired. GRAND CENTRAL, 650 3d Av.

FRONT PARLOR, AND ROOM ADJOINING; suitable for physician's office; West 121st St. Full particulars address C. MARSHALL, 571 West 130th St.

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3,000 BICYCLES $5 AND UP.

Every Known Make at Lowest Cut Prices.

500 2d-hand Columbia, $15 and $19; Spalding, $24; Warwick, $10; Eclipse, $25; Keating, $20; Rudge, $7; Liberty, $29; Singer, $5; Erie, $25; Victor, $19; Crescents, $14; Cleveland, $19; Fowler, $19. 2,000 new Wilhelms, Snell, Colton, Summit, Herald, Royal, Elmore, Fay, $19 up. Inspection invited.

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SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 AM
Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 27, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Nov. 3, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Oct. 3, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Oct. 17, 10 AM

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM | Kaiser, Oct. 17, 10 AM

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Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Ems Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
†Fulda, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, Oct. 1, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Oct. 15, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 8, 7 AM | Normannia, Oc. 29, 10 AM

I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 6½ h. Fare or Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6¾ h.
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37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 30 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 17
PARIS.....Oct. 7 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 21
ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 14 | PARIS.....Oct. 28

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Southwark, Se. 30, 10 AM | Friesland, Oct. 14, noon
Noordland, Oct. 7, noon | Kensington, Oc. 21, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Circassia.....Oct. 3 | Ethiopia.....Oct. 24
Anchoria.....Oct. 17 | Furnessia.....Oct. 31
Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.

S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Oct. 3, noon | Lucania, Oct. 24, 6:30 AM
Campania, Oct. 10, 8 AM | Etruria, Oct. 31, 11 AM
Umbria, Oct. 17, noon | Campania, Nov. 7, 6½ AM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 29, 10 A. M.

From Allan-State Line Pier, foot of W. 21st St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Oct. 3, 7 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.Sat., Oct. 10, 3 A. M.

Parlor car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ROUND THE WORLD

Our Second Party this season will leave San Francisco by S. S. "China" Oct. 8.
We have vacancies for two or three members. Independent connection can be made from Vancouver by S. S. "Empress of India" Oct. 12. Immediately application necessary.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA.....Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Oct. 26, 3 P.M.
COPTIC.....Nov. 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Nov. 12
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, Sept. 29
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Oct. 2
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Oct. 5
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

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For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Sept. 30, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 28, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 4, Noon
Britannic, Oct. 14, Noon | Britannic, Nov. 11, Noon
Majestic, Oct. 21, Noon | Majestic, Nov. 18, Noon
No Cattle Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

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8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schnectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Ottawa.

7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountain points north of Lake Clear. Through sleeping cars and dining car. Fridays only, sleeping car to Fulton Chain.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Mixed sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Clayton, Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road. Sundays only, Gloversville.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 6:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 118 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261

MR. ST. JOHN DIDN'T STAY

DR. PARKHURST WAS ALLUDING TO NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Democratic Treasurer, Who Is a Deacon in the Doctor's Church, Stood an Instant in the Vestibule and Retired Hastily—"It Was Too Late to Enter," He Said—First Sermon Since the Pastor's Vacation Abroad.

William P. St. John, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, is a Deacon in the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst's Madison Square Presbyterian Church. He stepped into the vestibule late yesterday morning while his pastor was making remarks on National prosperity that had to do with the campaign. Mr. St. John retired quickly.

"I just came around to peep in," said Mr. St. John afterward. "It was too late to enter."

It was Dr. Parkhurst's first sermon since he came home from Europe. The church was almost full. Many members of the congregation staid after service to shake hands with the doctor.

Dr. Parkhurst's text was Isaiah xxx., 15: "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

"The question," he said, "which lies upon every mind, provided only it be a mind with a purpose, is this: What is the material out of which I can best construct the fulfillment of my purpose? Everything in the matter of human enterprise reverts to the matter of material. The prime inquiry is upon resources, something with which to materialize your purpose. The text implies an intention of some kind on the part of the person addressed, and the need thereof of some material, some strength, suited to the carrying out of this intention. Strength is what you might call the timber out of which purposes are constructed.

"The two ideas expressed in 'quietness and confidence' fold into each other easily. Confidence never makes a great lot of noise about itself. Assurance never gets flurried, and is always marked by a tone of dignity and repose. If you know what you are doing and know you are going to do it, wild and incoherent miscellaneousness gets ruled out. Any one who sees distinctly his goal, and who as distinctly feels the ways and means of reaching it, is proof against distraction and iron-clad against the assaults of doubt and difficulty.

"When you say you have faith in a man you mean you can tie to him, and not only tie to him but anchor to him. You let him serve you as a basis of support. There is no hope however large, no enterprise so well intentioned, that need call itself a hope or enterprise unless it can feel underneath the uplift of some support that can know no such thing as instability or that can give way under any pressure, however severe. Just this explains the incertitude by which this country is just now being racked.

"We are building forward into the future without knowing what we are building upon or knowing whether we are building upon anything in particular that contains in itself the indispensable elements of permanence. Material commodities in the shape of stocks and bonds, products of the soil, and manufactures have the same intrinsic value in the United States to-day that they had six months ago, but the idea is in the air that possibly all of these are presently to be dumped down upon foundations too fictitious to sustain themselves and still less to sustain the enormous weight of our National economics that it is proposed to place upon them.

"There is a feeling widely prevalent that there are eternal principles that it is proposed to mix with an alloy of cheap human inventions, and that this incoherent conglomeration is to be used in mortaring up underneath the terrific weight of our National weal and destiny; and stocks go down.

"Of course, they go down, and they will continue down till the conviction is restored that the machinery of Government is to be set up and run on a bottom that will not give. The depreciation of values upon the market means just what our text means, that strength is a matter of being consciously gripped into some stay or other that can never give way till the universe breaks down. I am not here to argue financial questions, but the present situation in our country is an illustration on a portentous scale of the truth I am trying to drive home—that you cannot move with vigor nor strike with effect except as you feel in the instance the everlasting fixity of the rock your foot is planted on. National prosperity will come when confidence comes back, and confidence will come back when the Nation gets its foot out of the quagmire and back on to granite. You may have just such views as you please touching the present situation; that will not affect the pertinency of our illustration.

"Traffic, not only, but all the relations of our great commercial life, are conducted on the credit system; that is to say, they are conducted on a system of mutual confidence, and to-day that mutual confidence does not exist. That is the secret of our disquiet and the material of our anxieties. And attempts are being made, deliberate and hot-blooded, to crush out all lingering remains of that mutual confidence; and such procedure I dare to brand, in this pulpit of God, as thoroughly false to the spirit of the Gospel and accursedly treasonable to our collective interest and National destiny."

BURNED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Mrs. Hagemah Kept Gasoline Too Near Her Kitchen Stove.

When Mrs. John Hagemah, a widow living at 422 Fulton Street, Union Hill, N. J., stopped using her gasoline stove at the approach of the cool weather recently, she placed a five-gallon can, half filled with gasoline, behind her kitchen stove. While preparing dinner yesterday the heat from the stove caused the gasoline to explode. The burning fluid set fire to the widow's dress and spread over the kitchen floor.

Mrs. Hagemah rushed shrieking into the street. Neighbors ran to her assistance and extinguished the flames. She was taken to Christ Hospital, and is so badly burned that she will probably not recover.

Meantime the flames in her house had extended to the hallway, cutting off access to the second floor, where James and Mary Coden and their two children live. The family became greatly excited, and Mrs. Coden was prevented from throwing her children from the window only by the arrival of the firemen, who rescued the four occupants.

The house was damaged to the extent of $400.

Ten Horses Destroyed by Fire.

Seven horses, belonging to James Rowland, were burned to death in a stable in the rear of 553 West Thirty-eighth Street early Saturday morning, by a fire that started in Alexander & Simms's paint shop. After destroying the paint shop the fire extended to the stable. The total loss is estimated at $10,000.

A fire at 128 Gansevoort Street Saturday afternoon destroyed three horses. The stable was a frame structure owned by the Lawton estate, and had been condemned as unsafe. The horses were owned by James Cronin, a commission merchant, of Gansevoort Market. The loss is about $5,000, and cause unknown.

TO TAKE LEGAL COUNSEL.

Building Trades Unions Will Not Accept the Alien Labor Law Decision.

The Central Labor Union yesterday received from the Granite Cutters' Union a copy of the decision of Justice White of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Buffalo declaring as unconstitutional the law of 1894 which directed that only citizens should be employed on public buildings in this State, and was asked to take action in the matter.

Delegate William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters said that his union had several cases in court in this city in which they tried to enforce the law, which had been violated here, and they were thrown out of court in consequence of Justice White's decision. This was the first intimation that the union had of the decision, and it was then too late to appeal the Buffalo case to the Court of Appeals, inasmuch as the time limit for appealing had already expired.

The law which has been annulled by Justice White's decision, continued Delegate O'Brien, had been drafted by the Legislative Committee, and when it had passed both houses of the Legislature and was sent to Gov. Flower he had asked the opinion of the Attorney General and other legal advisers, and they had pronounced it to be constitutional. So the Governor had signed the bill.

The building trades unions were somewhat at a loss what to do in the matter. They could not introduce new test cases into court, as they would be thrown out, and it was too late to appeal the Buffalo case.

The Buffalo case, as stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday, was one in which an Italian not a citizen was employed by a company that was paving a street in that city under a contract with the municipality. The Court held that while the State could determine who should and should not be employed on public works under contracts with itself, it was an infringement upon individual liberty to interfere in a contract between an individual member of the State and a municipality.

Delegate Fitzgerald of the Marble Workers became excited and asked whether Justice White was competent to decide whether the law was constitutional or not, and whether his associates on the bench concurred in his decision. He moved that the Attorney General be asked if the law was constitutional.

Delegate O'Brien said that nothing would result from such a question. The Attorney General would bow before the court, which was his superior. He was going to advise the building trades unions to secure the best counsel in the State to advise them how to proceed in the matter, and he moved that the matter be referred to the Legislative Committee of the Central Labor Union. This was agreed to.

Delegate Lawrence of the Clothing Cutters reported on investigations by the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, of the sweating system. In one instance four men, two boys, and three girls were crowded into a room 15 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 6 feet high. Children recovering from scarlet fever were found pulling out basting from clothes, and people with smallpox were known to sleep on clothing that was being made.

The meeting decided to co-operate with the association.

SAUCY TO THE MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Crane's Fatherly Attentions to Two Girls Not Appreciated.

Mary Hansen, seventeen years old, of 253 West Seventeenth Street, and her sister Lillie, three years her junior, appeared at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning as complainants against James O'Callaghan, twenty-six years old, of 342 East Twenty-third Street. The girls had the young man arrested Saturday night for annoying them on the street.

They told Magistrate Crane that O'Callaghan, who is a respectable-looking young man, had walked up to them at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street and had said: "Ah, girls, have you a kiss for me?" and that he then followed them down to Madison Square, where they called Park Patrolman Moore and had the offender arrested. O'Callaghan denied the girls' charge.

Magistrate Crane had become deeply interested in the case. He assumed a fatherly air when the girls finished their story, and said to the elder:

"Mary, what time was it when this occurred?"

"Oh, 'bout half past 9," said Mary lightly.

"Well, don't you think that's a rather late hour for girls of your age to be on the street by yourselves?"

"Humph," was Mary's response. "Sis and I are often out later than that."

"That is very improper," said the Magistrate, severely. "If I had a daughter your age, I wouldn't permit her to parade Broadway at that hour of the night."

"Oh, but you see, I'm not your daughter," said Mary, saucily, "and you have nothing to do with me."

The Magistrate discharged O'Callaghan and warned the girls to keep off Broadway at night.

PLAN JOINT REVIVAL SERVICES

Dwight L. Moody to Open Them at Cooper Union, Nov. 9.

The political campaign in this city will barely have closed when another campaign, to last through the month of November, will be opened. It will be an evangelical campaign, in which the Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of the Metropolitan Temple, and other clergymen in this city are interested. A meeting will be held in the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at 2 P. M. to-day, to complete arrangements for the campaign.

The Rev. Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, will conduct the first meeting on Nov. 9, at Cooper Union, where the meetings of the first week will be held. It is probable that Mr. Moody, assisted by Ira D. Sankey, the singer, Evangelist Needham, and John McNeil of Aberdeen, Scotland, will take part in nearly all the meetings of the month, some of which will be held in this city, some in Brooklyn, and some in Jersey City.

Ministers in the three cities are invited to attend the meeting this afternoon.

Funeral of Prof. de Rougemont.

The funeral of Prof. Amédée de Rougemont took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from St. Luke's Hospital. He had gone to the hospital two weeks ago for special medical treatment, and died suddenly on Friday of heart failure. Prof. de Rougemont was a native of France, and was sixty-three years old. After the loss of a large fortune, he came to this country seventeen years ago, and sought a livelihood by teaching the French language. He originated his own methods of teaching, and wrote textbooks embodying his methods. He was also the author of a "Manual of French Literature" and several other works. For fifteen years he was Professor of French at the Adelphi Academy, in Brooklyn, and for the last ten years lectured at the Chautauqua Summer schools. At the time of his death he was Professor of Languages in the Misses Ely's school, Riverside Drive and Eighty-sixth Street, and lived with his wife and daughter at 100 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

BESET ON A LONELY ROAD.

Miss Martha McMullin Attacked by John Fisher, Who Was Caught.

Miss Martha McMullin, twenty years old, of 353 West Seventeenth Street, this city, was attacked and brutally beaten in Weehawken by John Fisher of Jersey Avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, Jersey City, Friday evening.

The young woman left her home in this city Friday morning to visit her brother, in Weehawken. It was while on her way home Friday evening that she was assaulted.

She spent the day with her brother and then started home. It was lonely and Miss McMullin did not see any one as she walked along the Hackensack plank road near the cliffs. Suddenly Fisher appeared in front of her, grabbed her by the throat, and threw her to the ground. The attack was so sudden and she was so badly frightened that she could not scream.

When the man left her Miss McMullin began to yell for assistance. Fisher ran down the plank road and Miss McMullin started after him. She was screaming, but Fisher was disappearing. Just when it seemed as if he would get away, Special Officer John Burns of the Erie Railroad appeared. Miss McMullin hastily told him what had happened, and pointed at the fleeing man.

Policeman Burns immediately set out after Fisher. The latter had run some distance and was becoming winded, Burns continued to gain on the fleeing man, and when he got within hearing distance of him told him to stop or he would be shot. The man would not stop, however, and Burns, continuing with a fresh burst of speed, overtook him and placed him under arrest.

The man was taken back to where Miss McMullin was and she identified him as her assailant. He said he was thirty-five years of age, and was a brass molder.

Fisher was placed in the lock-up, and on Saturday was taken into Recorder Ryer's office. He pleaded not guilty to the charge against him, but the Recorder said that the evidence was against him and committed him to the Hudson County Jail, in default of $500 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Miss McMullin went to her home Saturday. She said she would appear against the man when his case is called for trial.

NOT OF UNSOUND MIND.

Bad Judgment Is Mr. Bryan's Disease, Says Dr. Sachs.

The letter printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday on "Bryan's Mental Condition," in which the author takes the ground that Mr. Bryan's utterances and some of his actions show him to be of an unsound mind, and classes him with the "political mattoids," was shown yesterday to Dr. B. Sachs of 21 East Sixty-fifth Street, the well-known alienist. Dr. Sachs said:

"I think the writer is trying to prove altogether too much. There is not sufficient ground for the diagnosis he makes. I am strongly opposed to Bryan, but to say he is insane, I think, is going too far. He is one of two men who are possible Presidents. He is doing all in his power to win, and following the course his judgment dictates as most effective. His judgment may be bad. I think it is, but others do not, and, anyway, the greatest accusation that can be brought against him is that he is guilty of bad judgment.

"I think Bryan has, perhaps, undertaken a task too great for himself. He may break down physically. By watching his course and reading his speeches, emphatically I see no signs of paranoia.

"The letter disregards, too, the fact that Bryan's great task is increased greatly by his being practically alone in his fight. He cannot, in my opinion, be placed in the same class as an ignorant laborer would, should he go about the country preaching a senseless crusade. He is a man of education, but is wrong from our standpoint. In this, however, he is not unlike thousands of others, whom we should not call insane."

TAMMANY'S BRYAN MEETING.

Lord Russell to Hear the Candidate at the Wigwam Tuesday.

Tammany has made great preparations for its Bryan ratification meeting in and around the Wigwam to-morrow night. There will be lots of fireworks and a great hurrah. Lord Russell of England, who is here seeing all the sights of the country, will hear Mr. Bryan speak in the main hall. Box 17 has been assigned to the Lord Chief Justice's party.

William Pitt Mitchell and the other members of the Committee on Reception will go as far as New-Haven to-day to meet Mr. Bryan and escort him here. They expect to reach this city with Mr. Bryan about 4 o'clock this afternoon. While it is not definitely settled, Mr. Bryan may speak in Newark and Jersey City to-night, but if he does not he will rest at the Bartholdi Hotel, and may be at the hotel while the State Committee is endeavoring to select a man to run for Governor on the silver State ticket.

There will be ten meetings in and around Tammany Hall and the Union Square Plaza Tuesday night. The meeting in the main hall will be presided over by John W. Keller.

Senator Blackburn and George Fred Williams will speak after Mr. Bryan leaves. Mr. Bryan will make a speech from one of the stands directly in front of Tammany Hall and from the large stand in the Union Square Plaza. The last-named meeting will be under the direction of the labor people and will be presided over by Chairman Bogart of the Federation of Labor.

REPUBLICAN CLUB LEAGUE.

Things That Will Be Done at the Syracuse Convention.

The ninth annual convention of the Republican League of this State will be held in the Alhambra Opera House, at Syracuse, on Thursday, Oct. 8. Each Republican club in the State is entitled to send three delegates and three alternates. The managers expect that many clubs will attend the convention in a body. A cash prize of $50 will be paid to the club outside of Syracuse having the largest representation present.

The business to be transacted will consist of reports of officers and the discussion of campaign plans. In the evening a mass meeting will be held in the same opera house. Judge I. W. Lansing, a neighbor of Mr. Bryan; Mr. Black, the candidate for Governor, and others will address the meeting, invitations to which have been sent to Major McKinley, Garret A. Hobart, Thomas B. Reed, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Gov. Morton, and many other prominent men.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the State League is called for 7:30 P. M. at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, on the evening preceding the convention.

Wants International Federation.

Delegate McHugh of the International Federation of Marine Trades in Great Britain, who is in this country to try to get the sailors' and longshoremen's unions in the United States into the federation, had a conference yesterday with Agent Williams of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union and a number of sailors. He said that in Great Britain the railway employes' unions were affiliated with the seamen's and dock laborers' unions. There had been a tacit understanding between the railway and the other unions mentioned, but the time had come when they thought proper to make the fact public.

Mr. McHugh, when asked whether a general strike of sailors and dock laborers was contemplated, as had been reported, replied that when workmen are thoroughly organized there would be no need for strikes.

WHEELMEN OUT IN FORCE.

Big Parade in Brooklyn in Honor of Timothy L. Woodruff.

The biggest bicycle parade in the history of Brooklyn took place Saturday night in honor of Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State.

Bicyclists in Brooklyn regard Mr. Woodruff as the best friend they have. Therefore, when the Logan Wheelmen's Club sent out invitations to all the other clubs to join in a demonstration to show how much they thought of the Commissioner there was a ready and unanimous response.

The parade was scheduled to start at 8 o'clock from the Logan Clubhouse, in Sixth Avenue, near Garfield Place. It did not get off until 9 o'clock. The clubhouse was gayly decorated, and many of the neighboring houses in the street had Japanese lanterns hanging out of their windows, and occasionally a National flag was suspended. The clubhouse was crowded with visitors, and in front in flaming letters was "Welcome to the Wheelmen."

There were fuly 8,000 men and women in line. The pacemakers were Waldo E. Fuller, President A. C. C. of Long Island, and B. Van Vleck, Vice President A. C. C. of Long Island. The mounted musicians acquitted themselves nobly, playing rollicking tunes. There was applause for them from the crowds which lined the streets. Each member of the Brooklyn Club wore a helmet with a lighted candle sticking in the crown.

The line of march was through Sixth Street to Dean Street, to Nevins Street, to State Street, to Clinton Street, to Schermerhorn Street, to Flatbush Avenue, to Hanson Place, to Fulton Street, to Gates Avenue, to Clinton Avenue, to Lafayette Avenue, to Bedford Avenue, to Eastern Parkway, across the Park plaza to the Circle, to Flatbush Avenue, to Eighth Avenue, to President Street, to Sixth Avenue, and then disbandment. All along the route houses were decorated, the sidewalks, windows, and stoops were packed with onlookers, and illuminations were everywhere. Sixteen clubhouses were passed in the route. All were gayly decorated with Japanese lanterns and crowded with visitors. The Union League Clubhouse was lighted brilliantly, and the full name of Mr. Woodruff blazed in electric lights. The Montauk Clubhouse was also decorated and had a bicycle fashioned by Japanese lanterns in front of the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff waited for the paraders in their fine house, at the corner of Eighth Avenue and President Street. The Fourteenth Regiment Band sat in the front yard and entertained the crowd. The house was brilliantly illuminated from top to bottom, and hundreds of electric lamps were arranged all over the exterior. When the paraders appeared there were shouts of "What's the matter with Woodruff?"

Cheers were called for for Mrs. Woodruff also. It was at her suggestion that benches were placed along the Ocean Boulevard. The Commissioner and his wife bowed and smiled. It was nearly 12 o'clock when the last of the paraders had passed the house.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY

Dr. Stimson Holds the First Service in Leslie Hall.

The first service of the new Congregational Church that has been organized on the west side was held at 11 o'clock yesterday in Leslie Hall, Eighty-third Street, near the Western Boulevard. It is the only Congregational society between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets on the west side. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, was formerly with the Broadway Tabernacle.

About 350 persons belong to the congregation. Leslie Hall, which is to be temporarily occupied as a church, is large, well ventillated, and new.

Dr. Stimson, in his preliminary talk, announced that he had received letters from people all over the country wishing success to the new church. He said he had received many expressions of commendation for the good work from people of various religious denominations. He read a telegram from a church in St. Louis, of which he was formerly pastor, expressing encouragement for the new congregation. He announced that a meeting next Friday evening of the Provisional Committee and the congregation would be held to perfect the organization of the church and to prepare the charter of the corporation.

"We have a sphere of work," the pastor said, "in which we can contribute some good to our denomination. I shall speak at length on that subject during my sermon next Sunday."

The pastor spoke of the great faith and devotion of the Israelites in building a temple for the worship of God.

SCHOOL OF OCCULTISM.

Chicago Will Probably Imbibe Some Far Eastern Ideas.

A school of Eastern occultism will be established at Chicago. Virchand R. Ganhi, representative of the Jainic community at the World's Parliament of Religions in 1893, was one of the passengers of the St. Paul Saturday. He is at the Broadway Central Hotel. He said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I will establish at Chicago a school of Eastern philosophy and occultism; not for the conversion of Christians, but to unfold to Americans, who are the most tolerant people, the pure philosophy of the East. During my first visit to America I became acquainted with a number of its most intelligent persons. I visited Harvard and Yale Colleges, inspected the public school system, and studied American life and thought in every possible way during the year following the close of the Parliament. Several persons in Chicago asked me to establish a school in that city. Among them was Mrs. Charles Howard, who has organized the school. Where it is or who will contribute to its support I do not know. Mrs. Howard is President of the Society for the Education of the Women of India. I am informed that a number of members of the Chicago Board of Education will take an active interest in the school."

MERRILL'S SOLITARY DEATH.

He Was Found Lying Dead in His Room in the Steel Hotel.

Percy Merrill, collector for the Market Basket Publishing Company of 120 North Second Street, Philadelphia, was found dead yesterday on the floor of his room, in the Steel Hotel, 316 Greenwich Street. He registered at the hotel Friday evening, but did not sleep there. He went to his room at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, and was not seen again until Thomas Currie, the hotel clerk, went to his room yesterday, and, receiving no reply to his knocking, had the door forced open.

An autopsy will be made to-day to determine the cause of death. It is thought to have resulted from apoplexy or from suffocation.

Merrill was well known at the hotel, where he always stopped during his frequent visits to this city. He was about thirty years old, and was the son of the manager of the publishing company he represented.

Medal for a Law Thesis.

Miss Lavina H. Dempsey of New-York, one of the officers of the Ladies' International Association, has founded a medal to be known as the "Lavina Carleton Hoblitzell," which will be awarded to the member of the association in any part of the world for the best thesis on international law as it affects women. The Ladies' International Association is a federation of skilled workers from different organizations of Europe and America. Miss Dempsey believes that the best way of accomplishing its educational work is to establish an international law class. The design of the medal she offers has been intrusted to Tiffany & Co.

TWO BISMARCK TRANSLATIONS.

Gov. Culberson's Version Said to be Inaccurate.

A telegram from Chicago published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday stated that the German-American Bryan and Altgeld Club of Chicago had received a letter from W. J. Bryan in which he quotes in full the Popocratic translation of Prince Bismarck's epistle to Gov. Culberson. Mr. Bryan adds that the high standing of Prince Bismarck among German people and the respect felt for his opinion through the world give great weight to his words.

The translation of the letter as given out by Gov. Culberson and repeated by Mr. Bryan is as follows:

Friedrichsruh, Aug. 24, 1896.

Honored Sir: Your esteemed favor has been duly received. I hold that this is the very hour that would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism.

The United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement. BISMARCK.

This is the translation of the letter as given by an editor of a German paper in this city:

Friedrichsruh, Aug. 24, 1896.

Honored Sir: Your esteemed favor of July 1 has been received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but while I was in office would not consider myself infallible in opposition to experts. I believe to this day that it would be commendable to obtain by endeavors of those nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce an agreement in the direction of bimetallism.

The United States are, in political economy, less hampered by their Government than any one of the European States, and if North America should find it compatible with its interests to take an independent step in the direction of bimetallism I believe that such step would exert a beneficial influence upon the establishment of international agreement and the co-operation of the European States. Assuring you of my highest respect, I am your most obedient servant, V. BISMARCK.

Comment of a German Paper.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The Vossische-Zeitung, commenting upon the correspondence between Gov. Culberson of Texas and Prince Bismarck on the question of free silver, says that the letter of the Prince can only be interpreted as meaning that he would be pleased if the Americans should succeed in settling the question, but that he does not know whether they will or how success could be assured.

MISS DE WOLFE'S NEW ROLES.

She and Miss Marbury, a Play Broker, Arrive on La Bretagne.

Miss Elsie De Wolfe arrived yesterday on the French Line steamship La Bretagne. She is going to Chicago to play with the Empire Stock Company in "Marriage," "Bohemia," and "The Benefit of the Doubt." The company will come to New-York in the Winter.

Miss De Wolfe said that she went to London to rehearse the part of Olive Allinghan in "The Benefit of the Doubt," with Mr. Pinero, so as to get his ideas. Mr. Archer, an English critic, told her that it was the best part for a woman ever created.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, the play broker, was also on La Bretagne. She returns full of business, and says she has established offices in Berlin, Paris, and London. She has bought the five-act play, "Duchess Catherine," written by Sarah Bernhardt, a play by Sardou, and one by Haddon Chambers and Comyns Carr. The last is a spectacular melodrama entitled "Boys Together," and is now being produced at the Adelphi, in London.

Miss Marbury has sold the American rights of Porto Riche's play, "The Past," to Miss Olga Nethersole. It is now being produced by Sarah Bernhardt, in Paris.

Miss Marbury is the agent here for Beerbohm Tree. He will open in New-York Nov. 23, in Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty," with Miss Kate Rorke as leading lady.

Other passengers who arrived on La Bretagne were Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Bosworth, Mr. and Mrs. Prof. C. F. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Clayton, Mrs. Alfred Ely, R. L. Hoguet, Dr. and Mrs. Liautard, Dr. R. B. Maury, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Ward, and Louis Giegler.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

Dedication of the First Edifice of that Belief in This City.

The first edifice dedicated to Christian science in this city was opened yesterday with appropriate ceremonies by the First Church of Christian Scientists.

The property at 137 West Forty-eighth Street was formerly All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church. It has been remodeled.

More than a thousand believers were present, and several hundred members of other churches by special invitation. In the audience were official readers from Christian Science churches in Portland, Oregon; Butte, Mont.; Atlanta, Americus, and Macon, Ga.; New-London, Conn.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Amsterdam, Lockport, Albany, Kingston, and Brooklyn, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich., and Toronto, Canada.

The discourse was read by the official readers of the congregation of the First Church of Christian Scientists, the Rev. Augusta E. Stetson, C. S. D., and Mr. Carol Norton, C. S. It consisted of references from the two textbooks of the religion, the Bible, and "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," on the subject, "The House of the Lord."

As an organized religion, combining a system of medical therapeutics demonstrated metaphysically, Christian Science has been taught in this country only about thirty years. Its original textbook, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," of which the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy is the author, was first published in 1870.

There are three Christian Science congregations in this city. Within the last year or so handsome churches have been erected in Boston, St. Louis, and Providence, R. I.

Railroad Men Not Coerced.

A story to the effect that a number of employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was on the verge of revolt because of the alleged issuing of orders to all employes directing them to vote for McKinley and sound-money, was circulated in Hoboken, N. J., Saturday. It created a sensation, coming as it did on the heels of the complaint made to the Democratic State Committee in reference to alleged annoyances and insults offered Candidate Bryan on his trip a few days ago over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, but it seems to lack the one essential—truth.

The story was published in a local paper on the authority, so stated, of a conductor on the road, whose name was not given. Inquiry among the men failed to discover any ground for the reported attempt at coercion other than the existence of a recently organized "Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Men's Sound Money League." This association was organized Sept. 15 by the men themselves, and the officers of the road have nothing to do with it.

Assistant Superintendent Frank Griffith, when interviewed in Hoboken last night on the subject, said it was "all moonshine." He denied that orders of any kind had been given by the officials of the road to vote against Bryan.

Carpet Department.

Moquette and Velvet,

75 cts.

Best Quality Velvet,

90 cts.

per yard,
formerly $1.35.
(also made in double width.)

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

MISTAKEN FOR AN ELOPER.

Detectives Blunder and Arrest a French Consul on La Bretagne.

A few days ago the law firm of Epstein Brothers, at 280 Broadway, was instructed by their Paris, France, correspondents to look out for an eloping couple who were believed to have taken passage on La Bretagne at Havre for New-York. The instructions inclosed photographs and described the couple as George Charpentier, artist and married man, and Alice Dupont, formerly a model, but now the wife of one of Charpentier's friends. The woman is suspected of having in her possession 3,000f. taken from her husband without his knowledge or consent.

When La Bretagne was docked at her pier yesterday two detectives were in waiting. They hurried up the gangplank before any of the passengers left the vessel. They were armed with photographs of George Charpentier and Alice Dupont, and eagerly scanned the faces of all who stood around. No one they saw resembled those they sought, and at last they applied to the purser of the ship.

"Looking for Mr. Charpentier? Why, there he is quite close to you with a lady on his arm."

The detectives exulted. They had cornered their quarry. Tapping Mr. Charpentier on the shoulder, one of them asked for a moment's conversation in private.

"Is your name Charpentier?" he asked.

"Certainly. That officer told you so, I heard him."

"Well, you are accused of eloping from Paris with another man's wife. Here is the description—George Charpentier, artist—"

"But I am not George Charpentier, artist. I am Jules C. Charpentier, merchant, French Consul in Mexico, and this lady is my wife, lawfully married. Doubtless she can prove that to you, and my official credentials will show the truth of my statement," laughed Mr. Charpentier, as he explained to his wife the cause of the detectives' call on him. "Do you wish to see the documents?"

The detectives didn't. They did not wish to see or be seen, for Mr. Charpentier, deeming the story too good to be lost, was retailing it to his acquaintances.

George Charpentier, artist and married man, and Alice Dupont, late model, were not among La Bretagne's passengers.

DR. ELMENDORF'S CELEBRATION

He Has Been Pastor of the First Reformed Church for Ten Years.

The completion of his tenth year as pastor of the First Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem was celebrated yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf. He preached morning and evening, and received the congratulations of his friends during the afternoon.

The First Collegiate Church is one of the most interesting old churches in the upper part of the city. Its establishment in 1660 was contemporaneous with the founding of the village of Haarlaem. The present building was erected eighty years ago, on the old Boston Post Road, now Third Avenue. It was moved to One Hundred and Twenty-first Street from that site twenty-five years ago, and a business block was built on the ground it occupied. The income derived from this block partially pays the expenses of the Harlem Church and of its offshoot, the Second Collegiate Church, in Fifth Avenue. The old church looks peaceful and out of place among its surroundings. It is painted white, and has a wide, roomy portico and a belfry, from which its first bell rings out a call to the services every Sunday.

Meetings of the Christian Alliance.

The second day's session of the annual international convention of the Christian Alliance was held in the American Theatre, Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, yesterday. The Rev. John Robertson of Glasgow in the morning delivered an address on the extensive work being carried on by the alliance, and in the afternoon, after a responsive service by the King's Children, under the direction of Miss Brinkenstine, an address on "Rescue Work in New-York" was delivered by Mrs. J. F. Willing of this city. Mrs. E. W. Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell, both of Chicago, Ill., spoke on missionary work now being carried on by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in foreign countries, and also on the need of more work among the Armenians.

To-day's session of the convention will be held in the Gospel Tabernacle, at Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—For the performance of "Under the Polar Star," at the Academy to-morrow night, the Harlem Wheelmen have virtually bought the body of the auditorium for their members and guests. A hundred members of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club will also attend. The fiftieth performance of the arctic play will be given Monday evening, Oct. 12.

—Annie St. Tel, the singer and dancer, will join the "A Parlor Match" company at the Herald Square Theatre to-night. Evans and Hoey will add some new business to their parts, and Anna Held will sing new songs and appear in new costumes. The curtain will rise on the performance hereafter at 8 o'clock.

—Three of the New-York theatres are closed this week for want of an attraction—the American, Casino, and the Bijou. This is a condition that has not been known in this city for years before now. All of the houses will resume business very soon.

—Marie Jansen will play the part of the girl who is changed into a boy in "A Florida Enchantment," which is to be produced at Hoyt's Theatre Monday evening, Oct. 12. She will be both the leading woman and leading man of the company.

—Managers Smythe and Rice have decided to postpone the production of "My Friend from India" at the Bijou from Monday, Oct. 5, to Tuesday, Oct. 6, so as not to interfere with the first night of "The Secret Service" at the Garrick.

—E. J. Henley has recovered the use of his voice, and is soon to return to the stage. He will appear this season in an elaborate revival of "Deacon Brodie," under the direction of Manager Max Bleiman.

—Lois Fuller has applied her light effects to a device to counterfeit conflagrations for stage use. She has asked the Patent Office for protection for this use.

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The elusive charm of the style may give you an idea.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Capt. Schmittberger of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station raided an alleged gambling place at 220 West Thirty-seventh Street yesterday. He arrested nine crap players as disorderly persons, and one man for selling drinks. The latter, James Allen, twenty-eight years old, was held in $1,000 bail for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the others were discharged.

—The opening exercises of the Dr. Savage Physical Development Institute, at 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, will be held on Wednesday. They will consist of basket ball, hand balancing, class tumbling, and dancing.

—James Storen, ten years old, of 415 Second Avenue, was run over by a Second Avenue car on Saturday. His left leg was amputated at Bellevue Hospital, and the shock and loss of blood caused the boy's death yesterday.

—The annual opening of the Harlem Branch Young Men's Christian Association will be held this evening. There will be addresses and music, and the entire building will be open for inspection.

—The Industrial Christian Alliance, which conducts a home for friendless men at 170 Bleecker Street, makes an appeal for shoes, cast-off clothing, and books.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 563, F. and A. M., will confer the second degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—A fuse in Trolley Car No. 214 of the Fulton Street line burned out at Fulton Street and Schenectady Avenue about 11:30 o'clock Saturday night and frightened the passengers. Mrs. Renie Condit of 43 Liberty Avenue and Mrs. Margaret Carey of 4 Hamilton Street jumped off the car. Mrs. Condit sustained an ankle, and Mrs. Carey struck on her head and was stunned. Both were taken to St. John's Hospital.

—John and James Peiretes of 34 South Fifth Street were arrested and held yesterday on complaint of their roommate, James Orffoukos, who accused them of